



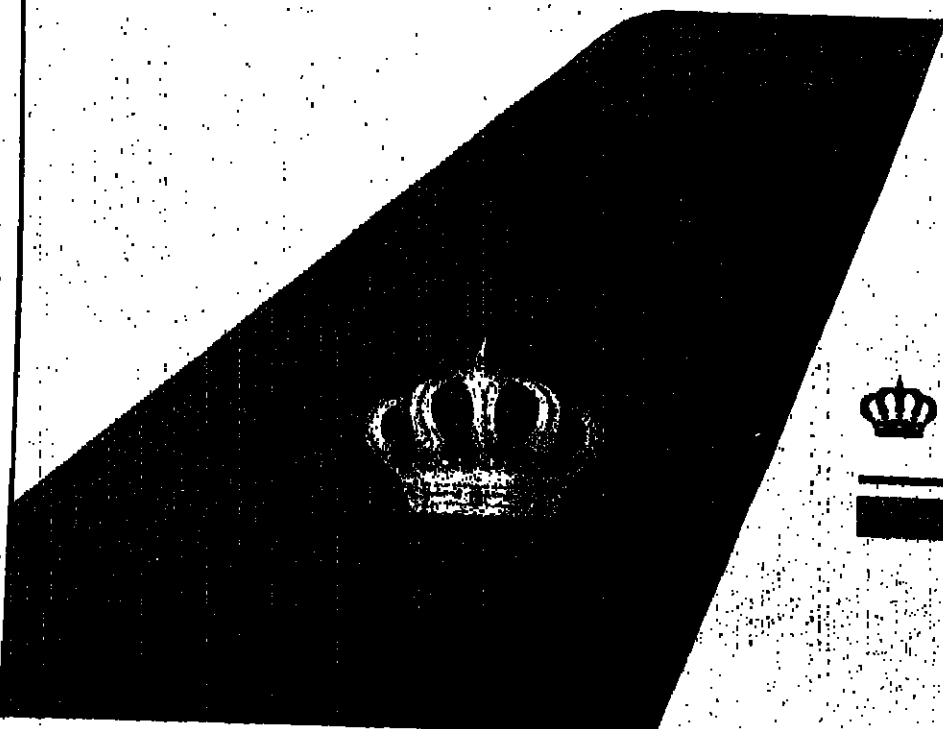
Dear Chris
Well, here I am at last in
old Vienna- I should have done it
years ago. Friendly people,
cobble streets, beautiful parks
and delicious food. A great trip on
Royal Jordanian! Vienna's
International Airport was so efficient
and the welcome was wonderful.
A good start for the holiday
"Auf wiedersehen"
as they say here.
Love Bob



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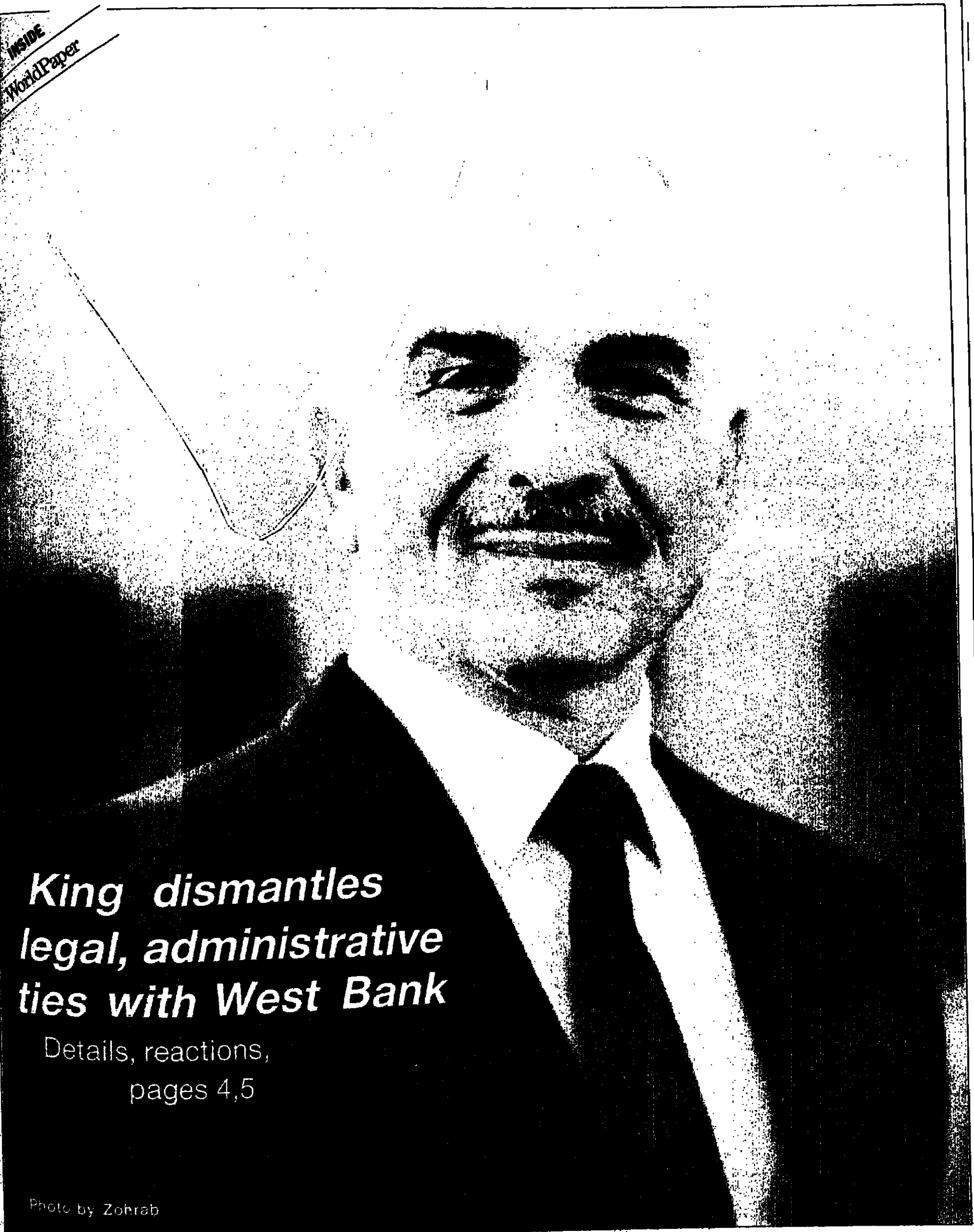
Political, economic and social review

Volume 6 Number 49

جرو سالم ستار، اسبوعية سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر، الدستور

Amman 4 - 10 August 1988

INSIDE
WorldPaper



King dismantles legal, administrative ties with West Bank

Details, reactions,
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Photo by Zohrab

Price: Jordan 150 fils Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals UAE 3 dirhams Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

مكنا من الأصل

Wahbah praises Jordanian-Egyptian relations

By Lella Deeb

Special to The Star

ON THE occasion of the anniversary of the 23 July 23 Revolution, and at the end of his tour in Jordan, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahbah, talked to The Star, outlining the development of Jordanian-Egyptian relations since the resumption of diplomatic ties on 25 September, 1984.

The Ambassador came to Jordan as head of the Egyptian Interests Section at the time when diplomatic relations had been broken. And he was named ambassador after their resumption in 1984. Diplomatic ties with Egypt were broken by Arab countries after the late president Anwar Al-Sadat signed the Camp David Agreement with Israel in 1979. But, he said, Jordan had realized that joint Arab endeavours could not really proceed well without Egypt, its power, history and culture.

He said Jordanian-Egyptian relations had begun to improve when His Majesty King Hussein had sent a message of congratulations to President Hosni Mubarak on 23, July, 1984,

as visits began to be exchanged between officials of both countries soon after, with Deputy Prime Minister Yousef Wali meeting with King Hussein and bringing him a message from President Mubarak.

Soon after, he added, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan called for a symposium, attended by prominent Arab thinkers, to discuss Egypt's role in the Arab world. He also chaired a meeting on the implications of scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries. That started the ball rolling in the different fields of interest to both Jordan and Egypt.

The Ambassador expressed his great appreciation of King Hussein's role in advancing Egypt's relations, not only with Jordan, but also with other Arab countries. With the help of Jordan, he added, Egypt had regained its place in most Arab organizations, and the only thing remaining was its return to the Arab League.

He said that both the Egyptian and Jordanian leaderships have found similarities in their points of view,



Mr. Wahbah talks to The Star's reporter

which encouraged the development of bilateral relations. He said since 1984, 26 meetings had taken place between King Hussein and President Mubarak, and senior Jordanian and Egyptian officials. This, he said, led to the belief in the necessity of increasing co-operation in all fields.

The belief materialized in the Supreme Joint Egyptian-Jordanian committee, headed by the prime ministers of both countries, which meets on a bi-annual basis, alternately between both capitals. Through this committee, 20 agreements have been signed to regulate relations in the various fields. But most important, a joint holding

company was formed to establish joint economic ventures for the development of both countries. The results of this co-operation soon became tangible as the volume of trade between Jordan and Egypt amounted to \$57 million in 1987.

More than that, he said, a barter agreement worth \$110 million has been signed, which provided for free trade without having to resort to the use of hard foreign currency. Another provision was that products of each country could enter the other duty-free.

Another very important venture was the Aqaba-Nuweibe ferry-boat line, which last year carried about 750,000 passengers, with their cars, luggage and goods, in addition to a regular bus-line between Amman and Cairo. He said this had eased the transport problem, particularly for Egyptian workers going back and forth between Egypt and other Arab countries where they work. Last June, he said, a number of boats had to be added to serve the increasing number of passengers, including tourists.

Ambassador Wahbah said that the holding company would soon start operating joint ventures that would allow for food security, tourism promotion in the two countries in general and in Sinai and southern Jordan in particular.

He said a feasibility study was now in progress for connecting the Egyptian and Jordanian electric networks, and possibly the Saudi-Arabian one, with other Arab countries joining in the future.

Co-operation in manpower

An important aspect of co-operation is in manpower, with an estimated hundred to a hundred and 20 thousand Egyptian workers participating in the economic development of Jordan by putting sincere efforts in agriculture, construction, hotel services, and other sectors of the economy. He said a labour protocol had been signed between the two countries. In 1985 to regulate labour matters. Labourers do not require visas or residence permits, but do need work permits.

The Ambassador added that the Egyptian government gave a lot of importance to this aspect of co-operation, and had therefore established a labour office in Amman to look after the interests of the large Egyptian labour force here. A high-level labour delegation headed by Ambassador Ismet Rida has visited Amman recently and held meetings with senior Jordanian officials on the matter. He also visited

Aqaba, where many labourers work and cross over to Egypt.

Cultural ties

Where cultural matters were concerned, Ambassador Wahbah said agreements had also been signed, and Egyptian universities held a large number of seats for Jordanian students, with Jordanian universities reciprocating. An Egyptian cultural club was also established in Amman, where the community could meet and listen to lectures and specialized officials telling them about legal changes in Egypt and other matters affecting the status of expatriates. The club also provides entertainment by Egyptian artists, as well as literary evenings.

Political co-ordination

As for political co-operation, Ambassador Wahbah said that the similarity of views between the two countries has led to continuous co-ordination between the two leaderships. Joint efforts of both King Hussein and President Mubarak have led to success in changing international views on Arab issues, and particularly the Palestinian cause.

The uprising and the peace process

Asked to comment on the Palestinian revolt against the 21-year-old Israeli occupation, Mr. Wahbah said the uprising had an important role in initiating the new American peace plan and that there was no doubt it had a strong impact on Israelis and in the international arena. He said the 'Intifadah' had also changed many of the old ideas Israel had tried to impose on the minds of the outside world about conditions in the occupied lands. The world, he added, was daily witnessing through the media, particularly on the television screens, the persistent resistance of the occupation by the Palestinians in defiance of Israeli inhuman acts.

"The ugly repressive methods employed by Israel to end this powerful uprising or suppress it are seen clearly by all and show the painful reality, which is the deepest expression of the tragedy lived by the Palestinian people, and their determination to continue their struggle until attaining their legitimate rights and self-determination," he said.

The Ambassador also commented on how noticeable was Israel's constant talk about security. "Is what is happening in the occupied territories providing the security Israel requires? Was Israel's confrontation with its neighbours and its denial of their rights going to bring peace. Security cannot be achieved except through a peace based on justice, and not on the occupation of other people's land and the denial of their rights," he said.

He added that the bases of a just peace were clear and had already been set by the highest international authority, the United Nations. "I mean Security Council Resolution 242 and others on legitimate Palestinian rights." Ambassador Wahbah said. The means to achieve a peaceful settlement have unanimously been approved by the whole world, and that is the convening of an international Middle East peace conference.

Egypt's Ambassador to Jordan concluded his interview with The Star by stating his expectations on the future relationship between his country and Jordan, saying that it had become ideal and exemplary.

4 AUGUST 1988

Seed Multiplication Project proves a success

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

WHEN A farmer buys seed he is buying his crop, and other inputs just allow it to reach its full capacity," says Bab Howell, team leader of the Jordan-German Seed Multiplication Project. Howell says that this is something that Jordan's farmers generally understand, and traditionally they have saved seed, from the best part of their fields for the following year's crop.

Guaranteeing that the highest quality seed possible will always be available requires a more systematic approach, however, and this is now coming from the seed multiplication project, a joint effort of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO), and the German Technical Aid Agency (GTZ), which has now been underway for six years.

The Ministry's job is to use and its network of agricultural stations for the production and maintenance of best-quality seed for wheat and barley.

The procedure begins with the planting of quality seed. When the plants are harvested they are threshed by a machine which separates the seeds from individual ears into separate containers. In the following year the seeds of seeds are planted in individual rows which are regularly checked to ensure that they are up to standard. At the end of that season individual ears are again separated out, some are kept for maintenance breeding, and the rest are planted in the fields to produce basic seed.

Once there is sufficient basic seed the JCO then takes over and contracts with private farmers, who use it to produce certified seed for general sale. Under their contracts the farmers agree to use what is known as the "best bet" package of measures designed to maximize yields. The package includes proper land preparation, planting in rows by machinery and at the right time, and applications of recommended amounts of fertilizers and herbicides. The JCO staff also inspect the crops regularly so as to ensure that they are up to standard.

Seed is also checked at the seed quality control laboratory, located at the National Centre for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer (NCARTT) at Baqa'a.

When a crop is approved the JCO buys it at above premium prices, and it is delivered to its stations in Irbid and Madaba, where it is treated, cleaned, and bagged ready for sale to the farmer.

Howell says that, in the early years of the project, most of the certified seed was bought by big farmers but via a "looking over the fence" extension process. Smaller farmers have come to realize the value of using prime seed, and the percentage of 30 per cent to 70 per cent. The experience of the contract farmers, in getting yields of 200-300 per cent better than the average in Jordan, has been a particular incentive. Field days, and extensive on-field trials of certified seed and the "best bet" package, have also helped to spread the word.

It is not always easy to assess the demand for seed in any particular season, as farmers usually wait for the first winter rains before deciding how much to plant, but Howell says that

the project team are trying to build up a reserve seed stock to cover the situation of a bad season followed by a good one. He says that it is particularly important that, if farmers are persuaded to depend on bought seed, they should always find it available.

When the third phase of the project gets underway in September this year a small scale production of lentil and chick-pea seeds will begin, and the project will be co-operating with a number of other agencies to produce a "best bet" package for lentils and chick-peas along the lines of the package now available for cereals.

Consideration is also being given to the production of legume seeds, and Howell says that he is very pleased that, in

the 1988-89 season, the Ministry of Agriculture will be replacing the fallow, on all its farms, with a vetch crop. He sees this as a much better use of resources, as "the most valuable input we have is rain and this is largely wasted on fallow." The planting of vetch will also fit well with JCO plans to encourage greater legume production to boost fodder supplies for Jordan's livestock, as it will be the first step in ensuring that adequate seed stocks are available.

Phase three of the project will also see the inauguration of a Seed Technology Unit within the Department of Agriculture at the University of Jordan.

The Unit will begin by offering short-term courses, and will then develop a full degree programme in seed technology.



JCO buys, treats, cleans, and bags the crop ready for sale

which will be offered not only to Jordanians but also to students from throughout the Middle East region.

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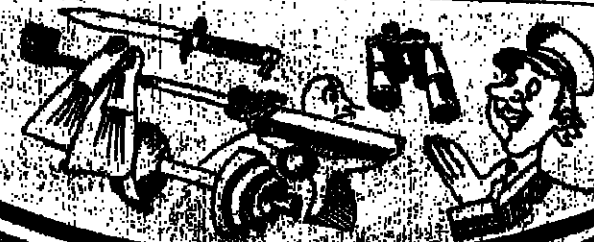
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In an address to the nation on Sunday

King announces the dismantling of legal, administrative links with the West Bank



cause of the Palestinian people, within the scope of the people's aspirations and of Arab cooperation and international justice.

Another of these facts was our proposal of 1972 outlining alternative forms for the relationship between Jordan and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, after the latter's liberation. One of these alternatives was the maintenance of brotherly cooperation between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and an independent Palestinian state, if the Palestinian people so preferred. This means, simply, that we have declared clearly our commitment to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their national soil, including their right to establish their independent Palestinian state, more than two years before the Rabat resolution, and we shall adhere to it until the Palestinian people realize their national goals completely, God willing.

The considerations leading to the search to identify the relationship between the West Bank and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, against the background of the PLO's call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, are twofold:

I. The principle of Arab unity, this being a national objective to which all the Arab peoples aspire and which they all seek to realize.

II. The political reality of the scope of benefit to the Palestinian struggle that accrues from maintaining the legal relationship between the two banks of the Kingdom.

Our answer to the question, "Why now?", also derives from two factors, and the background of the clear and constant Jordanian position on the Palestinian cause, as already outlined.

Regarding the principle of Arab unity we believe that such unity between two or more Arab peoples is a right of choice for every Arab people. Based on that, we have responded to the wish of the representatives of the Palestinian people for unity with Jordan in 1950. Within this context we respect the wish of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to secede from us in an independent Palestinian state. We say this in all understanding. Nevertheless, Jordan will remain the proud bearer of the message of the Great Arab Revolt; faithful to its principles; believing in the common Arab destiny; and committed to joint Arab action.

To answer this question, we need to recall certain facts that preceded the Rabat resolution. We also need to recall the factors that led to the debate, over the slogan-objective which the PLO raised and worked to gain Arab and international support for: namely, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This meant, in addition to the PLO's ambition to embody the Palestinian identity on Palestinian national soil, the separation of the West Bank from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

I have reviewed the facts that preceded the Rabat resolution, as you recall, before the Arab leaders in the Algiers extraordinary summit last June. It may be important to recall that one of the main facts that stated was the text of the unity resolution of the two banks, of April 1950. This resolution affirms "the reservation of all Arab rights in Palestine and the defence of such rights by all legitimate means — without prejudice to the final settlement of the just

and Arab orientation towards highlighting the Palestinian identity in a complete manner, in every effort or activity related to the Palestinian question and its developments. It has also become clear that there is a general conviction that maintaining

main a goal which all the Arab peoples cherish and seek to realize.

At the same time it has to be understood, in all clarity and without any ambiguity or equivocation, that our measures regarding the West Bank concern

Measures do not relate to Jordanian citizens of Palestinian origin

the legal and administrative links with the West Bank, and the ensuing Jordanian interaction with our Palestinian brothers under occupation through Jordanian institutions in the occupied territories, contradict this orientation. It is also viewed that these links hamper the Palestinian struggle to gain international

only the occupied Palestinian land and its people. They naturally do not relate in any way to the Jordanian citizens of Palestinian origin in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. They all have the full rights of citizenship and all its obligations, the same as any other citizen irrespective of his origin. They are an integral

National unity is the basis of our stability

support for the Palestinian cause, as the national cause of a people struggling against foreign occupation.

In view of this line of thought, which is certainly inspired by genuine Palestinian will and Arab determination to support the Palestinian cause, it becomes our duty to be part of this direction and to respond to its requirements. After all we are a part of our nation, supportive of its causes, foremost among which is the Palestinian cause. Since there is a general conviction that the struggle to liberate the occupied Palestinian land could be enhanced by dismantling the legal and administrative links between the two banks, we have to fulfill our duty and do what is required of us. At the Rabat summit of 1974 we responded to the Arab leaders' appeal to us to continue our interaction with the occupied West Bank through the Jordanian institutions, to support the steadfastness of our brothers there. Today we respond to the wish of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to the Arab orientation to affirm the Palestinian identity in all its aspects. We pray God that this step be a substantive addition to the intensifying Palestinian struggle for freedom and independence.

Based on that, safeguarding national unity is a sacred duty that will not be compromised. Any attempt to undermine it, under any pretext, would only help the enemy carry out his policy of expansion at the expense of Palestine and Jordan alike. Consequently true nationalism lies in bolstering and fortifying national unity. Moreover the responsibility to safeguard it falls on every one of us, leaving no place in our midst for sedition or treachery. With God's help we shall be as always, a united cohesive family whose members are joined by bonds of brotherhood, affection, awareness, and common national objectives.

It is most important to remember, as we emphasize the importance of safeguarding national unity, that stable and productive societies are those where or

Brother citizens,

These are the reasons, considerations, and convictions that led us to respond to the wish of the PLO and the general Arab direction: consistent with it. We cannot continue in this state of suspension, nor can we serve Jordan nor the Palestinian cause. We had to leave the labyrinth of tears and doubts, towards clearer horizons, where mutual trust, understanding, and cooperation can prevail, to the benefit of the Palestinian cause and Arab unity. This unity will re-

Jordan is not Palestine, Palestinian state will be established on Palestinian land

homeland that attest to this, as there are living examples in foreign regions. Foremost among them is the European Community, which now seeks to realize European political unity, having successfully completed the process of economic complementarity among its members. It is well known that the bonds

of the constructive plurality of Jordan has lived since its creation, and through which it has witnessed progress and development in all aspects of life, not only from our faith in the sanctity of national unity but also in the importance of Jordan's pan-Arab role. Jordan presents itself as the living example of the merger of various Arab groups on its soil, within the framework of good citizenship and the Jordanian people's paradigm that we live on a soil that gives us faith in the inevitability of attaining Arab unity. In willing in surveying contemporary tendencies, it becomes clear that the affirmation of national identity does not contradict the attainment of unitary national formats that can embrace Arabs as a whole. There are examples within our Arab

or towards the Palestinian cause. Nor do they mean relinquishing our faith in Arab unity. As I have stated, these steps were taken only in response to the wish of the Palestine Liberation Organization people and the prevailing Arab conviction that such measures will contribute to the struggle of the

pressed their wish to contribute to the plan, urging them to continue financing development projects in the occupied Palestinian lands, through the relevant Palestinian quarters.

Jordan, dear brothers, has not given up nor will it give up its support and assistance of the Pales-

up its commitment to take part in the peace process. We have contributed to the peace process until it reached the stage of a consensus to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East. The purpose of the conference would be to achieve a just and comprehensive peace settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the settlement of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. We have defined our position in this regard, as everybody knows, through the six principles which we have already made public.

Jordan, dear brothers, is a principal party to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to the peace process. It shoulders its national responsibilities on that basis.

I thank you and salute you, and reiterate my heartfelt wishes to you, praying God the Almighty to grant us assistance and guidance, and to grant our Palestinian brothers victory and success.

May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Jordan is a living example of the merger of various Arab groups

linking the Arabs are far greater than those linking European nations.

Citizens, Palestinian brothers in the occupied Palestinian lands,

To dispel any doubts that may arise out of our measures, we assure you that these measures do not mean the abandonment of our national duty, either towards the Arab-Israeli conflict

Palestinian people and their glorious uprising. Jordan will continue its support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, and their courageous uprising in the occupied Palestinian land, within its capabilities. I have to mention that, when we decided to cancel the Jordanian development plan in the occupied territories, we contacted, at the same time, various friendly governments and international institutions, which had ex-

tinian people until they achieve their national goals. God willing no one outside Palestine has had, nor can have, an attachment to Palestine, or its cause, firmer than that of Jordan or of my family. Moreover, Jordan is a confrontation state, whose borders with Israel are longer than those of any other Arab state, longer even than the combined borders of the West Bank and Gaza with Israel.

In addition Jordan will not give

AMMAN (Star) — His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday that the recent measures, taken by Jordan regarding its relation with the occupied West Bank, were in response to the wish of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the prevailing Arab conviction that such measures will contribute to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

In an address to the nation, broadcast on radio and TV, King Hussein said that these steps concern only the occupied Palestinian land and do not in any way relate to the Jordanian citizens of Palestinian origin.

Following is the full text of His Majesty's speech...

In the name of God, the Merciful, and peace be upon His faithful Arab messenger!

Brother citizens,

I SEND you my greetings, and I am pleased to address you in your cities and villages, in your camps and dwellings, in your institutions of learning, and in your places of work. I would like to address your hearts and your minds, in all parts of our beloved Jordanian land. This is all the more important at this juncture when we have initiated, after seeking God's assistance and in light of a thorough and extensive study, a series of measures with the aim of enhancing the Palestinian national orientation and highlighting the Palestinian identity. Our objective is the benefit of the Palestinian cause and the Arab Palestinian people.

Our decision, as you know, comes after 38 years of the unity of the two banks and 14 years after the Rabat summit re-

4 THE JERUSALEM STAR

4 AUGUST 1988

Reactions to the Jordanian decisions

AMMAN (Star, Agencies) — The recent Jordanian decision to dismantle legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank, which was announced by His Majesty King Hussein in his address to the nation on Sunday, has been received with great concern and enthusiasm on the local, regional, and international levels.

Local reaction

Minister of Information, Dr. Hani Al-Khasawneh, said Monday that the objective of Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank is "to eliminate for ever the sensitivity between Jordan and the PLO on the future of the occupied territories."

In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily, Al-Qabas, Dr. Khasawneh said that Jordan and the PLO would continue to co-operate on the unique relationship that exists between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples.

He explained that Jordanian citizens of Palestinian origin who live in the occupied West Bank, and whose salaries are paid by Jordan, would continue to receive them. Dr. Khasawneh reiterated Jordan's conditions for any peaceful settlement to the Palestinian issue: a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and the participation of the PLO in the proposed international conference for peace in the Middle East.

He also stressed that Jordan is a major party to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and will accept whatever the PLO accepts on the future of the occupied territories after the final settlement.

Ad-Dustour daily Tuesday quoted an unnamed senior Jordanian official as saying that the decision means the immediate elimination of thousands of posts offered by

the Jordanian government to citizens in the occupied territories.

According to the paper, the source, contradicting the Minister of Information's affirmation that these employees will continue to receive their salaries from Jordan, said that 5,200 posts established in the occupied lands before 1967 are cancelled by the decision to sever the administrative ties with the West Bank, and "the persons who fill these positions will not receive their salaries, which amount to \$1.5 million a month."

He said that responsibilities for the services offered by these employees "will now be transferred to the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the only body responsible for the occupied territories since Sunday."

The paper quoted the same source as saying that 16,000 persons who do not have the status of government employees, but have worked for West Bankers since 1967, and the people of Gaza since 1986, will also not receive their wages, which in the past 17 months amounted to \$63 million.

The paper reported that other political Jordanian sources have said that effects of the severing of ties between the two banks on the one million people who live in the occupied territories and carry Jordanian passports are not yet clear.

The sources said that Jordan will not revoke the passports of these citizens, or impose any solution on them, but did not exclude the possibility of not renewing them.

An official Jordanian spokesperson Monday denied Israeli accusations that the Jordanian Ministry of Interior has already prepared red travel permits to substi-

tute for the Jordanian passports held by the Jordanian citizens in the West Bank.

The sources affirm, according to Ad-Dustour, that the bridges between the two banks will remain open, and that Jordan will continue to import agricultural products from the West Bank.

PLO reaction

The PLO's Head of Foreign Relations on Monday praised relations with Jordan, but called for maintaining Palestinian rights there following the decision to cut back administrative ties with the West Bank.

Farouk Kaddoumi told the PLO's central council that ties with Jordan were "disturbed" and "these relations will remain."

But in remarks relayed by PLO officials, Kaddoumi stressed the importance of maintaining "all the rights acquired by the Palestinian people in Jordan."

Bassem Abu Sherif, adviser to Arafat, said that separation of Jordan and the West Bank would "facilitate the establishment of a confederation between an independent Palestinian state and Jordan."

He told a press conference in Abu Dhabi late Sunday that Jordan's measures were in line with the resolutions of Arab summit conferences.

In June in Algiers, Arab leaders affirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and called for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jordan's measures would also convince the superpowers that the PLO was as important to the Middle East peacemaking process as Israel, Abu Sherif said.

"These measures... clarify that no peace is possible in the (Middle East) region without the superpowers dealing

with the two major powers involved in the conflict, namely the PLO and Israel," Abu Sherif said.

He said that the PLO would accept a confederation with Jordan after the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza sector adding that there can be no peace in the Middle East without such an independent state.

PLO officials said Chairman Yasser Arafat ordered an embargo on all public comments about the King's move until the cabinet-like Executive Committee has time to study it. Kaddoumi was speaking to a closed meeting of the Central Council.

The Jordanian decision appeared to please several of the Central Council members who spoke to reporters. But PLO officials said Arafat had cancelled a trip planned to Jordan next week.

Palestinian personalities

Governor of Jerusalem Mr. Anwar Al-Khatib said that the Arab and Palestinian parties which pushed Jordan to dismantle the legal ties with the West Bank did not take into consideration the reflections of these measures on Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

In an interview with Ad-Dustour, he said that "this is not the first time that the Arabs took decisions without realising their effects on the occupied territories. After the Rabat decisions, he said, "the worst Zionist settlement campaign took place."

He said that those who forced Jordan to take this decision had harmed the Palestinians. He said that it is impossible to separate the two banks, and that he will work to form a Palestinian delegation that will approach Arab leaders "who forced Jordan to take these steps

and try and convince them to reconsider their positions."

He added that these measures will give Israel the pretext to apply Israeli law in the occupied territories, thus increasing the suffering of the Palestinian people.

Other Palestinian personalities, however, welcomed the Jordanian moves saying that they will enhance Palestinian nationalism, and called on the PLO to shoulder the responsibilities it will now have in the West Bank and to continue coordination with Jordan.

Editor of Al-Fajr newspaper said that the cutting of legal and administrative ties with the West Bank means that Jordan agrees to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state between Jordan and Israel. Mayor of Beit Jala, Faraj Al-A'raj, and Tahsin Al-Faris, the representative of Nablus in the dissolved parliament, both had reservations about the legal and administrative consequences of the Jordanian act, saying that "it is impossible to break the ties of blood and destiny between the two peoples (Jordanians and Palestinians)."

Al Faris pointed to the "dangers of living without a legal status" internationally approved, adding that "from now on we will be subjected to great pressures, since in the past we used to live under the Jordanian law (which, by the recent decision, will no longer be applicable there)."

"We call on the PLO to request from Jordan that we remain under Jordanian law until the establishment of the Palestinian state."

Mayor of Gaza, Rashad Al-Shawwa, declined to comment, saying that it is necessary to wait for two to three weeks to see whether "the new measures constitute full

Continued on page 6

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Reactions to the Jordanian decisions

Continued from page 5

separation between Jordan and the West Bank."

Chairman of the Arab Journalists Union, Radwan Abu Ayyash said that Jordan will now play the role assumed by other front-line states and expected that Jordan will soon stop paying the salaries of the people working in governmental institutions in the West Bank.

Arab reaction

Dr Ismat Abdul Majid, Egyptian deputy Prime Minister, has said that Jordan has courageously shouldered its historic responsibilities in providing material and moral support for the Palestinian people in its struggle to obtain its legitimate rights.

In a statement issued on Tuesday Dr Abdul Majid said that King Hussein's decision to cut the legal and administrative ties with the West Bank was accompanied by an assertion that Jordan will neither abandon its historic role of supporting the Palestinian people nor give up its active role in the peace process.

The Egyptian minister said said he was confident that the PLO is aware of its national responsibilities towards the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation and thus gives priority to their interests, which requires joint Arab action and co-ordination. Such co-ordination

among the Arabs, and especially between Jordan and the PLO, he said, is essential for pushing the peace process forward.

Arab League representative in Paris, Mr Hamadi Al-Said, has said that Jordan's decision puts the "Palestinians and the Israelis face to face."

Hamadi told Radio France International that by taking this step, which was expected since the Algiers summit, "Jordan gets itself out of a situation which was very costly for it and suited the Israelis."

He added that "after the Jordanian decision, there now is (in the occupied territories) an illegal occupation force which is Israel, on the one hand, and an occupied people and its representatives on the other," adding that Israel should be forced to accept a final settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, to be reached through an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The Egyptian daily, Al Akhbar said that the "unique action" taken by King Hussein cuts the way for any Israeli measures to obliterate the Palestinian identity.

The paper said that the Jordanian decision reflected Jordan's respect for the will of the PLO to establish an independent homeland.

The Egyptian Al-Jumhouria newspaper said that King Hussein's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank has been viewed as an important push forward to the peace process in the Middle East.

The paper quoted international observers as saying that the Jordanian move supports the uprising and strengthens its achievements. The paper said that it is not possible now to ignore the PLO's role in the peace process because the Jordanian steps state beyond doubt to the United States, Israel and the whole world that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai al-amm, praised the sacrifices which King Hussein made all through the years of confrontation with Israel, saying that the Jordanian measures should not be misinterpreted as they came in response to the wishes of PLO, and in implementation of the resolution of the Algiers Summit.

The Abu Dhabi based Al-Ittihad daily said in an editorial Tuesday that the satisfaction with which some Palestinian leaders received the Jordanian decision reflects the strong national dimension of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship.

"King Hussein," the paper said, "was wise by taking the right decision at the right time."

Al Fajr newspaper which, is also based in Abu Dhabi, said that the Jordanian action which is in complete harmony with the Arab stand, puts an end to the American and Israeli pressures on Jordan.

International reaction

The United States Foreign Ministry said it was consulting with Jordan and other involved parties on the decision. The US Foreign Ministry spokesperson Phyllis Oakley welcomed King Hussein's assertion that Jordan is committed to the peace process in the region, adding that "the role of Jordan in the peace process (in the Middle East) is still necessary."

Senior US officials said that American Secretary of State George Shultz will continue his efforts for peace in the Middle East despite King Hussein's announcement of his support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank.

Middle East analysts in the US have told Reuters that the Jordanian decision to dismantle legal and administrative

ties with the West Bank might force Israel to negotiate with the PLO and "will, most probably, blow the American peace initiative."

Mr M Mandi, chairman of the Arab-American Committee, has commented on the measures by saying that they give the United States "the chance to work for real peace in the Middle East."

The French daily Le Monde said in its editorial Monday that the Jordanian decision makes the PLO the party that Israel cannot avoid in any future negotiations. It added that the PLO will now be embarrassed as it has to resume the responsibilities of the daily life in the occupied territories.

A senior official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry said the Soviet Union will not have an official reaction to the Jordanian decision because "it is not concerned with this step" which, he said, corresponds with the wishes of the Arab summit in Algiers.

The Soviet diplomat said that King Hussein "had informed other countries, including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, of his decisions before their official announcement."

Required

A private research institute in Jordan is seeking a trained librarian. Position is available immediately. Qualifications: library degree (MA-Ms in library science or BA + library diploma) or equivalent. Fluency in English; ability to read Arabic. Some experience in librarianship and using computer is desirable. Some knowledge of French and German helpful.

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In Brief

The Agricultural Marketing Corporation has issued its export-import plan for the month of August. The plan allows the export of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, while it allows the import of only figs and eggs.

General Manager of Jena Hotel in Amman has inaugurated the first food servicing training course. The course, which is attended by 15 trainees, is going to last for two months.

Egypt and Jordan signed an agreement this week to export 750,000 tonnes of cement to Egypt. According to the agreement 50,000 tonnes are going to be exported monthly for the period of one year.

The Jordan Cement Company is expected to increase the amount exported through the Egyptian private sector.

The cabinet has approved forming a delegation headed by Mansour Shammout, transportation minister from the Ministry of Information, to participate in the meeting of the Jordanian Greek land transportation committee, which is going to be held in Athens next month.

Mr. Khaldoun Abu Hassan, president of the Amman Chamber of Industry, has received a telegram from the president of the Indian Union of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry accepting Jordan's invitation to dispatch an economic delegation to discuss with their Jordanian counterparts the possibilities of economic co-operation and the establishment of joint projects.

Amman Chamber of Industry has distributed a questionnaire to Jordanian industrial companies for information about firms interested in co-operation with Japanese industrial corporations in order to establish joint small or medium-scale industries in Jordan.

The General Consul of Britain in Amman and the Consul official of the Chinese Embassy paid a visit Tuesday to the Amman Chamber of Industry, where they discussed with the Chamber's president the possibilities of opening new markets for the Jordanian products.

The Amman Chamber of Industry is conducting a study on establishing an export development council in order to serve Jordanian exporters and to open new markets for the local products.

Members of the Chamber are going to meet soon in order to discuss the study and benefit of export expansion.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Jordan, Egypt boost co-operation

AMMAN (Star) — The joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee, which met in Amman this week, urged the formation of a joint committee of planners to work out an executive programme for co-operation in implementing the five-year development plans in both countries.

The committee meetings, chaired by Prime Minister Zeid Rifai and his Egyptian counterpart Atief Sedki, finalized a \$250 million trade agreement for 1988 and agreed on increasing the trade volume between the two countries to \$350 million next year.

The agreement includes a \$100 million barter deal under which Jordan would exchange one million tonnes of cement, raw materials, detergents, wool and glass for Egyptian aluminium, amonla nitrate, rice, cotton and clothes. It also set a private sector trade at \$100 million, while it allocated \$30 million for public sector trade transactions in foreign currency.

Following are some of the major decisions from the statement released at the end of the session:

Economy and Trade

Jordan should pay part of its share of the capital of the holding company by the end of August 1988. By September, each side will pay 10 per cent of their shares in the company's capital.

The company should complete feasibility studies on lean meat, fodder, crop seeds and fishing projects, and should

finalize establishing a joint tourism company.

The lean meat, fodder and fishing farms will be established in Egypt because it is provided with suitable land and water required for such projects.

The Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade and the Egyptian minister of state for international cooperation were entrusted to follow up the implementation of the projects and report to the higher committee by October 1988.

Further measures are going to be adopted to facilitate passenger travel and transport of goods by the Nweiba-Aqaba land-sea route.

The land-sea company which is now owned by Jordan, Egypt and Iraq would carry out land as well as maritime operations. The three countries are urged to pay up their financial commitments to the company's capital.

The committee called for a meeting of Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen to study and endorse a statute for a joint tourism investment company to be set up under the holding company. The two countries should provide facilities and lands to contribute to the implementation of this project. They should also cooperate in the exchange of tourism information and expertise in coordination with the private sector.

Education

The two countries will exchange expertise in training teachers and modernising school curricula at all educational levels and will encourage joint research programmes.



The Prime Ministers of Jordan and Egypt sign the minutes of the higher joint committee

national levels and will encourage joint research programmes.


all cooperation agreements in implementation of the committee's previous resolutions.

Labour

The two sides will encourage visits by concerned institutions dealing with vocational training, social security and occupational health.

The labour ministers of Jordan and Egypt will hold a meeting soon to define a formula organizing the employment of Egyptian workers in Jordan.

The Egyptian social security system will be offered a similar treatment, specially upon the termination of the worker's services.



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Jordan benefits from Arab investment

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — Arab investments in Jordan increased by 152 per cent to reach \$41.80 million last year over 1986, according to the InterArab Investment Guarantee Corporation.

The Corporation's 1987 annual report said Jordan ranked second with investments rising to \$41.70 million compared with a year earlier.

The report attributed the increase to the Jordanian government's new measures to encourage Arab investment in the country.

The report added that private investors from the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) invested \$114.80 million or more than 50 per cent of total Arab investment in 1987.

The report said that Arab investments last year decreased by 37 per cent of \$227.60 million in the Arab world against the 1986 level.

These investments, the report said, went to finance projects in

Inma grants 12 loans

AMMAN (Star) — The Inma Industrial Bank granted 12 loans, amounting to JD 36,900, to technicians all over the kingdom during the second quarter of 1988. Bank sources indicated that JD 16,600 (45 per cent) were loans for bakeries and restaurants.

The distribution of loans in the country were as follows:

- Amman: three loans, 27.9 per cent.
- Karak: four loans, 32.8 per cent.
- Ajloun: one loan, 10.8 per cent.
- Irbid: one loan, 10.3 per cent.
- Al-Ghor: one loan, 10 per cent.
- Zarqa: one loan, 5.2 per cent.
- Salt: one loan, 3 per cent.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., Ltd., Announces the extension of Tender 5/88, Aqaba Tanks Project, from Aug. 16.88 upto October 1.88.

CHAIRMAN

• ALGERIA

Steel pipes. Tender no 8/5704/JA. Supply of non-welded and non-galvanized steel pipes, five to seven metres long, according to the NFA 49115 and 49004 norms. Details on payment of AD 150 from Entreprise Nationale de Siderurgie (Sider). Complexe Siderurgique d'El-Hadjer, Division Approvisionnement, Service Coordination, Communication & Programmation, PO Box 2055, Annaba. CD 15 August.

Well-Boring equipment. Supply, in two lots, of well-boring and servicing equipment. Details on payment of AD 200 from EPED Djelfa, Etablissement de Gestion & de Production de la Wilaya de Djelfa, PO Box 832, Djelfa. CD 15 September.

Horses. Supply of horses for breeding. Details from Office National de Développement des Elevages Equins, Direction Générale, 8 Rue Amrani Benacouda, Tiarret, telephone 282784, telex 17995. CD 16 August.

Newspaper. Tender no 01/88 OUIHOA. Supply of newspaper. Details from Journal l'Unité, 122 Rue Didouche Mourad, PO Box 129, Didouche, Algiers. CD 8 August.

Franking machinery. Tender no 12/88. Supply of 200 franking machines. Details from Ministère des Postes & Télécommunications, Direction du Budget Annexe, Sous-Direction des Marchés, Second Floor, 4 Boulevard Salah Bouakour, PO Box 28, Algiers. CD 22 August.

Electrical equipment. Tender no 4/88/DAS/A. Supply of electrical equipment, including copper conductors, Almelac conductors, and fuse-holders. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale des Travaux d'Électrification, Kherrif, Direction des Approvisionnements, First Floor, 43 Rue Kheila Boukhalfa, Algiers. CD 8 August.

Flexible packaging. Tender no 01/88/D88. Supply of materials to make flexible packaging. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise des Industries Alimentaires, Carrières & Derivés d'Alger (ERIA), Direction Exploitation, 5 Rue Rachid Kourita, El-Harrach, Algiers. CD 6 August.

Computing equipment. Tender no 02/88. Supply of computing equipment, including software for Banque Extérieure d'Algérie. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale des Systèmes Informatiques (ENSIDAG), Third Floor, Route Nationale no 5, Cité Melons, Mohamed, Algiers. CD 8 August.

Chemicals. Supply, in five lots, of chemicals, including 56,000 tonnes of sodium sulphate, 11,000 tonnes of sodium silicate, 4,000 tonnes of caustic soda, 1,400 tonnes of fatty acids, packaging equipment, including 5,000 tonnes of compact cardboard, 28,000 tonnes of grey-white cardboard, 150,000 tonnes of various ink and perfumes for detergent. Details on payment of AD 100 from Entreprise Nationale des Dérivés & Produits d'Entretien (ENAD), Algiers. CD 8 August.

Public works. Tender no 01/88/GC/88. Supply, in nine lots, of public works equipment, including electricity equipment, road construction equipment, and transport, lifting, and handling equipment. Details on payment of AD 300 from Société Nationale de Grands Travaux Routiers (Sonatrol), Groupement d'Intérêts Communs des Entreprises du Secteur Travaux Publics, Bureau des Marchés, Zone Industrielle Raghala, PO Box 26, Wilaya de Boumerdes. CD 8 August.

Vehicle spares. Tender no 04/88/LOG. Supply of spare parts for the following vehicles and lifting trucks: Volvo, Faive-Girard, Robin, MAN, Renault, RVI, Mercedes, EGV, and Panhard. Details on payment of AD 300 from Société Nationale de Grands Travaux Routiers (Sonatrol), Groupement d'Intérêts Communs des Entreprises du Secteur Travaux Publics, Bureau des Marchés, Zone Industrielle Raghala, PO Box 26, Wilaya de Boumerdes. CD 8 August.

Smelting waste equipment. Tender no 8/13/URF/003/88. Supply of smelting waste equipment. Details on payment of AD 300 from Entreprise Nationale des Véhicules Industriels (SNV), Unité Fonderie de Roubaie, Département Commercial, Service Achats Approvisionnement, Zone Industrielle, Voie C, PO Box 104, Roubaie, Wilaya de Boumerdes. CD 8 August.

Drilling equipment spares. Supply, in two lots, of spare parts for drilling equipment: S40 SP Speed Star; and GM 8-V and 8-V engine. Details on payment of AD 150 from Société de Travaux de Forage & d'Aménagement Hydrauliques (STAH), Zone Industrielle, P.O. Box 331, M'Sila. CD 8 August.

Water treatment stations. Tender no 01/88/D88. Provision of study, supply, installation and commissioning of water treatment station for Berrouaghia complex. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale de Production de Matériaux Hydrauliques, Complexe Pompes Vannes, Direction Maintenance, Département Entretien Général, PO Box 2, Berrouaghia, Wilaya de Medea. CD 15 August.

Buses. Tender no ONAT/001/AJ. Supply of tourist buses. Details on payment of AD 200 from ONAT, 25/27 Rue Kheila Boukhalfa, Third Floor, Algiers. CD 15 August.

Polyvinyl alcohol. Tender no 415. Supply of polyvinyl alcohol. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details from Mir Amriya Company for Weaving, 13 Salah Salem Street, Alexandria. CD 17 August.

Chemicals. Tender no 1/88-1989. Supply of chemicals. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of CE 50 from Imsadya, Dyes & Chemical Materials Company, 48 El-Hourriya Road, Alexandria. CD 8 August.

Cleaning Services. Provision of cleaning support services. Bid and performance bonds are 1 per cent of tender price and 5 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of CE 50 from Miradya Tourism Development & Management Company, Kilo 51/62 Alexandria Matrouh Coastal Road. CD 10 August.

Plastic bags. Supply of 1.5 million lined plastic bags. Bid performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of CE 30 from Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security, Poultry Services, Ministry of Agriculture Building, Dokki, Giza, Cairo, telephone 702677/702758/702253, telex 92188 national. CD 18 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Contracts Department, National Organization for Portable Water & Sanitary Drainage, Sixth Floor, Mogamma Building, Tahrir Square, Cairo, telephone 549894, telex 93057 goad urf.

Water supply meters. Contract no K/8. Supply and delivery of about 48,000 meters of various sizes for the Kair el-Shahki governorate water supply. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of CE 500. CD 5 September.

Workshop, laboratory and training centre. Tender no K/16. Supply and delivery of equipment, machines and tools for five workshops, three laboratories and a training centre. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of CE 500. CD 28 September.

• ETHIOPIA
Agricultural equipment. Tender no 2743. Supply of eight lots of agricul-

tural equipment, including pulverisers and vehicles. Financed by the European Development Fund. Details on payment of EB 25 from Coffee Improvement Project, Coffee Building, Ninth Floor, Mexico Square, P.O. Box 2594, Addis Ababa; or Service d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 81 Rue des Belles-Faillies 75782 Paris Cedex 16, France, telephone 45015855. CD 31 August.

• KUWAIT
Details of the following 11 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Yousef al-Shaerli Building, Near Al-Sharq Police Station, Tareq Bin Ziad Street, Safat, telex 44048 ckt ktc:

Cooling, heating and air-conditioning appliances. Tender no PT/22-88/88. Supply, installation, and maintenance, for the Education Ministry, of cooling, heating, and air-conditioning appliances. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 9 August.

Insect control services. Tender no M/1988/21. Provision, for Kuwait Oil Company, of insect control services. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 7 August.

Playground maintenance. Tender no M/1988/31. Maintenance, for Kuwait Oil Company, of Ahmadi playgrounds. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 7 August.

Gantry crane and hydraulic lift maintenance and repair. Tender no MEW/22/474-88/88. Maintenance and repair, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of gantry crane and hydraulic lifts at stores. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 9 August.

Insulating materials and aluminium strips. Tender no 4218/89. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company — Shuaiba refinery, of insulating materials and aluminium strips for pipe-packing. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CD 8 August.

Street lighting. Tender no MEW/22/474-88/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Installation, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of street lighting on main roads. Bid bond is KD 3,000. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 7 August.

Airconditioning equipment. Tender no M/1988/30. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Design, supply, installation, and operation, for Kuwait Oil Company, of airconditioning equipment. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 7 August.

Desalination laboratory works. Tender no M/1988/32. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Execution and completion, for Kuwait Oil Company, of works in desalination laboratory. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 9 August.

Main station and cables works. Tender no 4000/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, installation, testing and operation, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of 8.8-kV main station and relay. Bid bond is KD 7,000. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 14 August.

Sewer holes construction. Tender no M/1988/28. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, for Kuwait Oil Company, of sewer holes and completion of relevant works. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 9 August.

Vehicle leasing. Tender no KPC/Kh/17/1988. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Leasing, for Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, of vehicles. Bid bond is KD 2,000. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 14 August.

• SAUDI ARABIA
Street lighting maintenance. Tender no 2-1408/08. Maintenance of street lighting in Najran. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Najran Municipality, Najran. CD 7 August.

Electricity connection. Connection of electricity to King Khalid air base in the south. Details on payment of SR 10,000 from Air Force Command, Ministry of Defence & Aviation, Airport Road, Riyadh 11155, telephone 4785800, telex 401188 mda sj. CD 7 August.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Ministry of Health, Follow-up Centre, Department of Abu Dhabi Purchase, PO Box 838, Abu Dhabi, telephone 330099/212700, telex 22314 purdep em.

Medical equipment. Tender no 1275. Supply of surgical and medical equipment for 1989. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 15 August.

Asphalt paving maintenance. Tender no 8. Maintenance of street asphalt paving in Baljuraah. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Baha Municipality, Baha, telephone 7251950. CD 6 August.

Bathroom cleaning. Carrying out comprehensive cleaning of bathrooms in student sleeping quarters (b). Details on payment of SR 300 from Islamic University, PO Box 170, Medina, telephone 8324080/-8926008/8239131/8224471, telex 470222 islami sj. CD 8 August.

School cleaning. Tender no 14. Three years' cleaning of schools in Sarat Obadah district. Details on payment of SR 100 from Ministry of Education, Airport Road, Riyadh 11148, telephone 4042888/-4042892/4043048/4043244/-4043344/4043543/4043336/-4031400, telex 401873 maesef sj. CD 6 August.

Warehouse construction. Tender no 13-1408/08. Construction of warehouses for grain, plus other buildings, at Grain Silos & Flour Mills Corporation, in Al-Kharj. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Grain Silos & Flour Mills Corporation, Airport Road, Ministry of commerce Building, PO Box 3402, Riyadh 11471, telephone 4043334/-402850 sawami sj. CD 7 August.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Buraidah municipality. Buraidah, telephone 3231138:

Stormwater drainage. Drainage of stormwater in parts of Buraidah. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 7 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Information, Habbata Street, Riyadh 11181, telephone 4014440/-4013440/4013104/4013235/-

4051800, telex 402840 mer-sj/401481 rinfor sj:

Building cleaning and maintenance. Tender no 2-1408/08. Cleaning and maintenance of engineering affairs complex in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 7 August.

Airconditioning O&M. Tender no 19-1408/08. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of central airconditioning in Jeddah schools. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 8 August.

• SYRIA

Aluminium sulphate. Tender no 4586. Supply of 1,000 tonnes of aluminium sulphate. Bid bond is \$10,000 from Commercial Department, General Company for Paper Industry, PO Box 18, Dair al-Zor. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 10 August 1988.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Hema Cotton Yarn Company, PO Box 11, Hama, telephone 21744, telex 431037 sy.

Twisting spind. Tender no 4587. Supply of 30,000 wooden or plastic twisting spind. Bid and performance bonds are \$1,500 and 10 per cent of contract price. CD 21 August.

Rubber cylinders. Tender no 4532. Supply of rubber cylinders for terminal spinning machines. Bid and performance bonds are \$1,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. CD 23 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Converting Industries Company, PO Box 2803, Damascus:

Cardboard. Tender no 4978. Supply of 1,000 tonnes of cardboard to be used in making printed boxes for toilet tissue paper and tampons. Details on payment of \$10. CD 10 August. CD

Non-woven cloth. Tender no 4979. Supply of around 20 million metres of non-woven cloth for wrapping tampons. Details on payment of \$10. CD 15 August.

• UAE
Details of the following tender may be obtained from Information & Follow-up Centre, Department of Abu Dhabi Purchase, PO Box 838, Abu Dhabi, telephone 330099/212700, telex 22314 purdep em.

Medical equipment. Tender no 69/88. Supply of spare parts for instruments and medical equipment at Matruh hospital. Details on payment of Dh 500. CD 8 August.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Department of Al-Ain Purchase, PO Box 1086, Al-Ain, telephone 642800:
Machinery, rubbish boxes and waste bins. Tender no 85/88. Supply, to Al-Ain Municipality, of dust machinery, rubbish boxes and waste bins. Details on payment of Dh 300. CD 8 August.

Laboratory equipment. Tender no 85/88. Supply, to Al-Ain Municipality, of laboratory equipment. Details on payment of Dh 300. CD 10 August.

Machine spares. Tender no 87/88. Supply, to Al-Ain Agriculture Department, of spare parts for Blackstones, Kubota and Mitsubishi machines. Details on payment of Dh 300. CD 10 August.

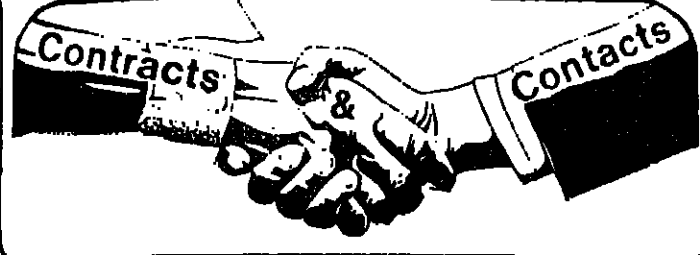
Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Al-Ain Municipality, PO Box 1003, Al-Ain, telephone 63611, telex 34008 balda em:

Casing and screen, heads and drilling. Tender no 79/88. Supply, to Al-Ain rural water department, of casing and screen, heads and drilling. Details on payment of Dh 500. CD 8 August.

Insecticide. Tender no 81/88. Supply of insecticide. Details on payment of Dh 300. CD 8 August.

• YEMEN (SANA'A)

Microwave links. Supply, installation, and commissioning of microwave links. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details from Projects Department, Main Office for Engineering, General Corporation for Radio & Television, Habbata Area, PO Box 2052, Sana'a, 230080-3, telex 2645 ye. CD 10 August.



(RE-INVITATION). Tender for the supply of 100 mercury light units for Kafr El-Mai Municipality, Al-Kora District. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 7 August 1988.

• TWO TENDERS for construction work for the supply of mercury light units for Al-Qualia Municipality, Al-Aqaba District. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 10 August 1988.

• TENDER NO. HT/M (108/88). Supply of electrical materials for the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Royal Engineering Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department at the Corporation for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 10 August 1988.

• TENDER NO. A/2/31/88. Road construction work for Al-Zarqa Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate's Commission for JD 15. Bond: JD 1,500. Closing date: 17 August 1988.

• TENDER FOR the supply of 100 mercury light units for Al-Kafra Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 8 August 1988.

• TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department, tender numbers, subjects, documents, fees, and closing dates are mentioned respectively:

- (1) 414/88, laboratory equipment, JD 5, 3 September 1988
- (2) 417/88, facsimile machine, JD 3, 17 August 1988
- (4) 168/88, musical equipment, JD 7, 15 August 1988

• TENDERS NOS 78/88 and 79/88. Supply of a laboratory gas supply system and micro-computers for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 27 August 1988.

• TENDER NO. 77/88. Supply of evaluated tube collectors for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 September 1988.

• TENDER NO. 318/88. Supply of vehicles for the Ministry of Health. (Tendering open to all suppliers of all member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan, China). Tender documents are available at the General Supplies Department for JD 20. Closing date: 11 September 1988.

• TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department, tender numbers, subjects, documents, fees, and closing dates are mentioned respectively:

- 1) 318/88, cars and vehicles, JD 20, 11 September 1988
- 2) 309/88, computer paper, JD 2, 8 August 1988

• 389/88, survey equipment, JD 15, 24 August 1988.

• 406/88, sound equipment for the radio studios, JD 25, 3 September 1988.

• 411/88, drilling equipment and spare-parts, JD 2, 20 August 1988.

• 412/88, supply, installation, and maintenance of electricity generators, JD 7, 1 August 1988.

• 7) 407/88, spare-parts and light units for the lighting system at Queen Alla International Airport, JD 15, 24 August 1988.

• 406/88, Laser typing machine, JD 2, 24 August 1988.

• 363/88, wooden and metal furniture, JD 2, 15 August 1988.

• TENDER NO. 68/88. Construction work

4 AUGUST 1988

Financial Market Weekly Report

Low trading, prices decrease

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

THE AVERAGE trading volume, the number of shares, and the number of contracts witnessed a sharp decrease after the Eid holidays. Meanwhile the share prices of 25 companies decreased, 13 increased, while only 55 companies traded in the market.

This week a total of 352,643 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 427,264, divided among 570 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 142,421 per day. In the Over-the-Counter market a total of 35,843 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 15,632.

The shares of 55 companies were traded, classified as follows:

	Share of Market This Week	Last Week +	Prices -	0	Total	Weekly Entries
Banks	35.106%	-	1	13	4	36
Insurance	5.751%	-	1	3	0	4
Services	4.355%	-	3	1	5	9
Industrials	54.786%	-	8	8	8	24
Total			13	25	17	55

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

Darco	35.873%	12.593%
Arab Aluminium Ind.	20.175%	11.053%
Nat. Steel	17.203%	9.425%
Arab Bank	22.993%	8.072%
Jo. Cement Fac.	14.321%	7.848%
Arab Life & Accident	93.139%	5.357%
Intermed. Petro-Chem	9.774%	5.355%
Cairo Amman Bank	10.789%	3.787%
Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	8.750%	3.071%
Jo. Electricity	43.684%	1.901%
Jo. Nat. Lines	22.226%	.968%
Tajirco, Eq. Hire	12.790%	.557%
Int. Contracting & Ins.	12.000%	.552%
Philadelphia Ins.	4.003%	.230%
Jo. French Ins.	1.953%	.112%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

Date	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
30/7	34.026%	.000%	.262%	65.711%
31/7	30.983%	12.156%	5.124%	51.735%
01/8	42.552%	.719%	6.743%	49.983%
Weekly Average				
This Week	35.854%	4.292%	4.043%	55.808%

Bonds & Notes

Development Bonds

- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,025 (30.7.88)
- Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 213 bonds for JD 2,237 (30.7.88)
- Maturity 1991, 8 1/2% + m. per annum, 270 bonds for JD 2,916 (30.7.88)
- Maturity 1992, 8 1/2% per annum, 300 bonds for JD 3,315 (30.7.88)
- Maturity 1992, 8 13/16% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,115 (30.7.88)
- Maturity 1995, 8% per annum, 30 bonds for JD 332 (30.7.88)
- Maturity 1995, 8% per annum, 10 bonds for JD 111 (31.7.88)
- Maturity 1995, 8% per annum, 160 bonds for JD 1,850 (31.7.88)
- Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 2 bonds for JD 21 (31.7.88)

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: University of Jordan 679134, Ministry of Public Works 886481, General Supplies Department 841495, Ministry of Education 689181/12 lines, Ministry of Health 895191/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 844700/701, Arab Potash Co. 886185, Royal Jordanian 872653, Jordan Cement Factories 885109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 680144, Jordan Electricity Authority 816815, Water Authority 886111, Directorate of Buildings 649145/842842.

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/16
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 3/4 - 1/2	5 3/8 - 4 7/8	8 1/8 - 7 7/8	7 3/4 - 3/8
2 MTH	8 3/4 - 1/2	5 3/8 - 1/2	8 1/8 - 7 7/8	7 7/8 - 1/2
3 MTH	8 13/16 - 5/8	5 7/8 - 3/8	8 3/8 - 8	8 - 7 5/8
6 MTH	8 13/16 - 5/8	6 3/8 - 5 7/8	8 1/2 - 8 1/4	8 1/4 - 7 7/8
1 Year	9 - 8 3/4	6 5/8 - 6 1/8	8 5/8 - 3/8	8 1/2 - 8 1/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.A.U., Bahrain Spot 3.8.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 1.8.88	Friday 29.7.88	Monday 18.7.88
DEM	1.8758	1.8750	1.8823
SFR	1.5815	1.5815	1.5825
FRF	6.3256	6.3202	6.3415
DFL	2.1145	2.1185	2.1130
LIT	1,381.50	1,377.75	1,390.50
CAS	1.2075	1.2105	1.2095
YEN	132.75	133.25	134.75
£	1.7130	1.7105	1.6893
GOLD	433.75	435.25	436.25
SILVER	6.81	6.81	7.13

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	99	100	\$	369.2
L. Lira	1.11	1.17	£	631.4
S. Lira	11.3	11.8	DEM	198.1
I. Dinar	320	340	SFR	235.7
K. Dinar	1310	1320	FRF	58.2
E. Pound	160	170	Yen(100)	276.9
UAE Dh	101	102	DFL	173.7
Q. Riyal	102	103	SKR	57.4
O. Riyal	880	970	LIT (100)	26.8
B. Dinar	980	990	BFL(10)	93.8

Economic Scene

JD 3.9 million loans by Inma Bank

Amman (Star) — Inma Industrial Bank granted 40 loans to various projects during the first half of this year, amounting to JD 3.92 million.

According to sources at the Bank, it granted JD 1.7 million during the second quarter of 1988 to 20 industrial projects, and JD 40,000 to a tourism one.

Grants for machines purchasing amounted to 43.8 per cent of the industrial loans, while 39.5 per cent

were for raw materials, and 17.7 per cent for factory buildings.

The investment costs of the loan-receiving projects are estimated at JD 4.17 million.

It is expected that the new projects will contribute JD 2.13 million to the Gross National Income within their first year of production, and that they will introduce 118 employment opportunities.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 55 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-13 companies whose share prices increased, 14-38 companies whose share prices decreased, and 39-55 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Darco	0.540	0.550	+0.010
2. Philadelphia Ins.	0.810	0.820	+0.010
3. Jo. Nat. Lines	0.870	0.880	+0.010
4. Petra Projects	0.710	0.720	+0.010
5. Gen. Inv.	1.250	1.260	+0.010
6. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.180	1.200	+0.020
7. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1.250	1.260	+0.010
8. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	0.980	0.970	-0.010
9. Jo. Glass Ind.	2.820	2.860	+0.040
10. Nat. Steel	1.580	1.580	0.000
11. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.210	1.230	+0.020
12. Aladdin	1.050	1.250	+0.200
13. Jo. Mgt. of Sweets	112.500	110.000	-2.500
14. Arab Bank	2.550	2.530	-0.020
15. Jo. Nat. Bank	15.150	14.800	-0.350
16. Bank of Jordan	28.500	28.000	-0.500
17. Cairo Amman Bank	1.530	1.500	-0.030
18. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.440	1.420	-0.020
19. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.740	1.720	-0.020
20. Jo. Islamic Bank	0.780	0.770	-0.010
21. Jo. Securities Corp.	2.110	2.060	-0.050
22. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	0.580	0.580	0.000
23. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0.720	0.700	-0.020
24. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0.450	0.480	+0.030
25. R. Es. Inv. Co.	0.680	0.670	-0.010
26. Inma Inv. & Fin.	1.230	1.110	-0.120
27. Jo. Ins. Co.	5.300	4.800	-0.500
28. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	0.970	0.940	-0.030
29. Telfco. Eq. Hire	0.790	0.780	-0.010
30. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.400	7.350	-0.050
31. Woolen Ind.	0.710	0.700	-0.010
32. Jo. Dairy	1.000	0.990	-0.010
33. Jo. Spint. & Weav.	0.790	0.770	-0.020
34. Jo. Lime & Silc. Brick	0.220	0.210	-0.010
35. Dar Al-Dawa	1.580	1.520	-0.060
36. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	0.620	0.610	-0.010
37. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.010	1.000	-0.010
38. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	1.240	1.240	0.000
39. Jo. Gulf Bank	2.100	2.100	0.000
40. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	0.920	0.920	0.000
41. Jo. Fin. House	1.800	1.800	0.000
42. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.590	1.590	0.000
43. Jo. Electricity	0.210	0.210	0.000
44. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0.720	0.720	0.000
45. Livestock & Poultry	3.500	3.500	0.000
46. Jo. Press. Al-Rai	0.320	0.320	0.000
47. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	2.520	2.520	0.000
48. Jo. Phosphate Mines	1.230	1.230	0.000
49. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.310	1.310	0.000
50. Public Mining Co.	1.830	1.830	0.000
51. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.230	1.230	0.000
52. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	0.630	0.630	0.000
53. Jo. Ind. & Match	1.120	1.120	0.000
54. Jo. Wood Ind.	2.590	2.590	0.000
55. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.			

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of Gold in Amman, for this week were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4.100 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4.850 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5.750 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,300.000
Ounce..... JD 179.000
(10 cm x 31 grammes)
Rashadi Pound..... JD 34.000
(Seven Grammes)
Sterling Pound..... JD 38.500
(Eight grammes)

Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold price (in US dollars per troy ounce):

London 433.75 Bid
Paris 436.28 Fixed
Frankfurt 437.63 Fixed
Zurich
Hong Kong 436.70 Bid

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

£ SFR	1.7139-44
LIT	1.5585-95
FRF	1382.25-75
DEM	6.3160-90
DFL	1.8724-32
BFL	2.1145-55
DKR	39.1925-2125
NKR	7.1050-1100
SKR	6.7900-30
YEN	6.4200-20
ASS	132.62-72
CAS	13.15-16
S.Pes	120.80-90
F. Mark	4.220-40
G. Drach	148.75-150.40

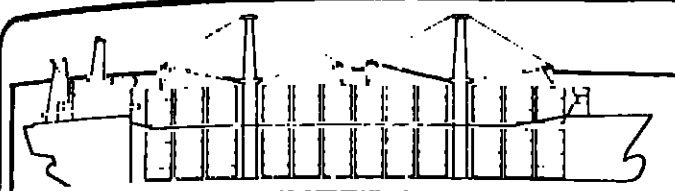
Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba daily Kuwaiti newspaper on 1 August 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	1.120	0
Gulf Bank	460	+0.005
Com. Bank	0.345	+0.005
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.430	+0.010
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.420	0
Baqan Bank	0.345	+0.010
Kwt. House of Fin.	0.550	+0.010
Kwt. Inv.	0.186	-0.004
Int. Inv.	0.178	0
I.F.A.	0.104	-0.006
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.114	0
Ahla Inv.	0.100	0
Gulf Ins.	0.380	+0.020
Kwt. R. Est.	0.240	+0.002
United R. Es.	0.118	+0.006
Nat. R. Es.	0.218	+0.004
Kwt. Projects	0.088	-0.002
Ref. Ind.	0.415	+0.010
Pharm. Ind.	0.238	+0.006
Public Stores	0.162	0
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.020.5	0
Mobile Tel.	0.420	0
Kwt. Computers	0.190	+0.002
Livestock T.T.	0.230	0
Kwt. Foods	0.310	-0.005

Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.069	0
Bahrain & M.E. Bank	0.046	0
Coast Inv.	0.114	0



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Radomyshi Katya Zelenko Ruzhany P. Antokolskiy	8/7/88 17/7/88 23/7/88 5/8/88
B) Australia	Baltic	G Pyas	5/8/88
C) Yugoslavia + (Convs.)	Jadranska	H. Senjanowc Mayan A. Trader Pharos	7/7/88 21/7/88 1/8/88 13/8/88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Berani Kota Wirama Kota Raja Kota Naga Kota Timur	1/7/88 5/8/88 12/8/88 4/9/88 17/9/88
E) GDR + North Continent of Europe (Convs.)	D.S.R.	Pritzwalk S. Jehahn	18/7/88 8/8/88
F) Europe-Far East (Ro-Ro)	Hual	Hual Kamita Hual Ingria Hual Tracer Hual Favorita	7/7/88 24/7/88 31/7/88 10/8/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv + Cont.)	POL	W. Lokietek Z. Illi Waza	4/8/88 15/8/88
H) North America (Cont + Cont.)	Oasis Liberty Conito		T.S. T.S. T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Mansoura Jurash	2/7/88 22/7/88
J) Romania	Navrom	Pelas Aid Faget Filioara	2/7/88 4/7/88 10/7/88 5/8/88

Arab Containers Services Co.

- RMS Laguna Voyage No 46 departing Venice 6 May, Ravens 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988	- Thames, Trident Eagle Voyage No 6 departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988
- RMS Stephen J Voyage No 48, departing Venice 6 June Ravens 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988	- Thames Eastern Wizenam Voyage No. 7 departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.
- RMS T 3 N Voyage No 49, departing Ravens 15 June Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988	- Thames Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 8 departing Brazilian ports 25 May, arriving Aqaba, 8 July 1988.
- Thames, Captain Sea, Voyage No 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988	- Thames Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9 departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Seamen Commission and Trading Agency,
P.O. Box 1862, Amman
Tel. No. 21105 YO-31 JO
Tel 636498 Amman - Jordan
(Commission agents and ready to represent companies.)

Comet Services
2-Arenal Chambers,
68-Mozang Road,
Lahore, Pakistan.
(Export to and import from Jordan.)

Textiles & Ready-made clothes

Wholesale Distributor,
Sulej J. Shahid,
President,
2240 North Gate Blvd.,
P.O. Box 163345,
Sacramento Ca. 95816,
U.S.A.

New Horizon Associates,
TW Vass,
34 Victoria Gardens,
Eastbourne,
East Sussex,
BN 20 8NJ,
England.

Overseas Marketing Company,
Christian Robinson,
Marketing Manager,
6, Longlands House,
Beach Road,
Sparkhill,
Birmingham B11 4PH,
England.

J. Gilli,
31 Sharnbrook Close,
Welling, Kent, England
Da 16 ISI,
Telex: 937400 ONECOM G,
England.

Mallie Export SRL,
Cap. Soc. L. 200,000,000,
Sede Legale E Amm Va,
20131 Milano-Via Leoncavallo 8,
Telex: 313441 Mallie 1,
Italy.

Pakistan
Farhan Textiles,
12 Hamilton Court,
Clifton, Karachi,
Pakistan.

Abdul Qadir,
House No. 7, Lane No. 82,
Area 'B',
Mall Extension Colony,

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A. Far East: (Container + Ro-ro + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Arc Aeolios Encouragement Trident Emerald Marina Ace Ghikas Shunei Maru Alpha Challenge	04/08/88 06/08/88 07/08/88 23/08/88 30/08/88 31/08/88 07/09/88
B. South Europe: (Container + Ro-ro + conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	Blue Nile 6/88 White Nile 6/88 Blue Nile 7/88	25/07/88 20/08/88 27/08/88
C. U.S.A.-Canada (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	F. Frontenac Allegre Centex Yuan Arrow Pride Rizal Arkas	06/08/88 15/08/88 20/08/88 10/09/88 16/09/88
D. North Cont Ports (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Cormorant Arrow Lista Trinta Bergen Arrow	28/07/88 17/08/88 13/09/88 04/10/88
E. Red Sea Ports: (Conv.)	Pan-Arab Line National Maritime	Aldrisi Alahram 2	05/08/88 10/08/88

Jordan National Lines

- HITTEEN, in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates R/V 27.02-07 05: S3 31 03-03 05 Duration R/V 71 days. S3 38 days.

- EFUDIM JUNIOR III in Aqaba 23 May 1 June. Dates R/V 07 04-01 06 S3 17 04-01 06 Duration R/V 56 days. S3 35 days.

- HITTEEN II in Aqaba 13 June 24 June Dates. R/V 07 05 — 24 06 S3 21 05-24 06 Duration R/V 50 days. S3 35 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karamah) discharging in Bremen 21.02.88. Hitten discharging in Nordenham 23.03.88 27.03.88. Efdim Junior III discharging in Taragona 12.04.88 13.04.88. Antwerp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Job Market-place

• A specialised medical company requires to fill the following vacancies in Saudi Arabia:

- 1) Branch Manager.
- 2) Bio-medical engineer.
- 3) Sales representatives.

Requirements:

- (1) Minimum of two years experience in selling medical equipment and supplies.
- (2) University degree in biology, pharmacy, or equivalent.
- (3) Valid driving licence.
- (4) Good command of English language.

Interested applicants may contact the Jordanian Signs Company, Riyadh Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman, 5 - 7 p.m.

• A large engineering company desires to fill the following positions:

- 1) Financial managers (Ref. 9012): 3.A in accounting, seven years experience and experience with computers.

- 2) Transportation officials (Ref. 9010): 3.Sc. in mechanical engineering, with minimum five years experience.



Your TV guide

Channel
2



Mr. Belvedere
holds the
family together
Saturdays
at 8:30

Thursday
6:00 Lucky Luke
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Thru
9:10 Remington Steele: Anthony Roselli is being pursued by the police and Steele takes him to his castle in Ireland.
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film:
Friday
5:35 Feature Film "Laissez aller, c'est une valse"
7:00 News in French
7:15 L'Enceinte, a documentary
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records
9:00 Programme Preview
9:10 The Charmer, eps. 5
Ralph has Clarisse, money and promise of a new start in America. But is it too good to be true?
10:00 News in English
10:20 Falcon Crest
11:10 Three's Company
Saturday
6:00 M's tu vu? A new comedy detective series about three amateur Magrets
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus with guests David and Johnathan
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Mr. Belvedere
9:00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: "A Stolen Heart" — The heart intended for transplant is stolen while en route to the hospital.
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film "West of Paradise" — An old beach-comber's book of poems starts a search for the lost treasure of an 18th century pirate.
Sunday
6:00 La Chance aux Chansons, with Colette Renard
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Rachid and Vanessa Paradis
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Check It Out
9:10 Lost City of the — documentary about archaeological discoveries in Peru's mountainous jungles
10:00 News in English
10:20 Magnum P.I.
11:00 Fawly Towers.
Monday
6:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Weekly Sports Magazine
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Perfect Strangers
9:10 Enemy at the Door — a new drama series about life under occupation in the British Channel Islands.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Movie of the Week: "Mutiny on the Bounty," with Marlon Brando and Trevor Howard
Tuesday
5:30 Le Monde est a Vous — a variety and game show
7:00 News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, presented by Saleh Madi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Clarence: An accident forces Clarence and Travers to share the same room
9:10 Campaign: Just 48 hours before the polling day the campaign is jeopardized by a scandal.
10:00 News in English
10:20 Hunter: "Crime of Passion"
11:10 The Contract
Wednesday
6:00 La France à la Carte
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Jean Pierre Mader
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Three Up, Two Down
9:00 Space on Earth - Part 4 — the continuing story of the rise of the skyscraper.
9:30 The Twilight Zone: Dead Woman's Shoes
10:00 News in English
10:20 "Always Afternoon" — the story of a first love, loss, and the blossoming of a young girl into a woman.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

JTV continues to present remarkable films

CHANNEL ONE on JTV seems to be competing with Channel Two by presenting good Arabic films. Last Thursday's offering was quite a remarkable feature, an observant and intelligent analysis of a group of women by a film-maker of the same sex.

"Women Behind Bars" (Nissa' Kalf Al-Kudban) is the story of three women each imprisoned in her own jail, suffocated by her own circumstances. Perceptively written and sensitively directed by Egyptian director Nadia Hamza, the film is a remarkable character portrayal of different women not as they are usually typecast by men but ringing with truth as they are honestly presented by women.



Egyptian actress
Sana'a Jameel

The main and most effective character in the film is that of Sergeant Tal'at (an excellent performance by Sana'a Jameel) the formidable and ruthless widow who works as a warden in a women's state prison. Most uncompromising in her job, Tal'at carries the prison regulations back to her own home where she is suffocatingly over-protective and relentlessly strict with her two daughters. Having had to bring them up on her own in a world that is neither fair nor tolerant in its attitude towards women, Tal'at deeply feels the burden of her responsibility. The view of the world that she sees through her job does not make her burden any easier.

Tal'at's younger daughter Mona (Samah Anwar) seemed to have fared quite well under the circumstances. A serious, intelligent "no-nonsense" medical student, Mona measures up to everything her mother ever wished for. It is with her elder daughter that Tal'at has trouble. Starry-eyed and pretty, Mona is rebellious against all forms of her imprisonment: her mother's strictness, her poverty and her engagement to the handsome, young and loving Hatem who offers her no miraculous escape into the world of dreams of riches.

The crux of the dramatic development of the film comes when Nadia is offered to act a part in the college stage play which leads eventually to her involvement in an underground group that produces blue movies. The inevitable climax of the film comes when Nadia is arrested by the vice squad and is taken to the same prison where her own mother is a warden.

The situation, of course, offers an irresistible temptation for the director to fall into the trap of melodrama and to drown the scenes in tears. But instead, it is most competently handled with artistic practicality and deeply felt humanity. The ending of the film also offers no super-human escape from the bars that imprison each of the three women: the mother's self imposed prison will be even more stifling than ever, Nadia's experience is to brand her for life and even innocent Mona is sentenced to a lonely life without love until she finds a man who is strong and loving enough to back her up and stand by her against an unfair world that condemns even innocent women to a life behind bars.

12 myths of hunger

By Maggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — Think of any commonly known reason for hunger and you will be wrong. Hunger, we are now being told, results from none of the popularly argued causes: drought, baby boom or barren land. It is difficult, coming to terms with this startling new conclusion, yet it is what the facts seem to present. Before the freedom from hunger must come the freedom from myths.

There are no less than 12 of them, say two of the most eminent theoreticians on hunger and famine, Frances Moore Lappé, author of the bestseller "Diet for a Small Planet" and Joseph Collins have followed up their previous research on the subject with a radical new study that cites a dozen things which are wrong with our perception of the world's number one problem.

A quick look at these reveals everyone's pet theory or sure-fire solution. "We call them myths, not to suggest that the views embodied are totally false," say the authors of "World Hunger: Twelve Myths," published by London's Earthscan Publications. "Many have some validity. It is as organizing principles that they fail."

"Not only do they prevent us from seeing how we can help the hungry, they obfuscate our own legitimate interests as well. Some fall so because they describe but don't explain, some are so partial that they lead us down blind alleys, and some simply aren't true." They believe that "the very way people think about hunger is the greatest obstacle to ending it."

Twenty young Jordanian Kindergarten trainees were honoured on 31 July 1988 after having successfully passed an intensive one-year training course in the SOS Kindergarten, situated in the SOS Children's Village Amman. Mrs Inam al Mufli gave the Jordanian SOS Association the honour by presenting the official graduation certificates that were issued jointly by the SOS Kindergarten International and the Jordanian SOS Association.

In the training course is specially designed by the SOS organization on the basis of its experiences. The concepts of Froebel and Montessori which emphasize practical work are a major element of the day-to-day teaching. SOS has created a model for modern pre-school education with the SOS Kindergarten, just as the SOS Children's Village represents a model for modern social welfare. However, the SOS Kindergarten can only make effective pedagogical impressions if the system is kept to the introduced standard and maintained through trained personnel.

The purpose of the training programme was to enable the future kindergarten trainees to guide and educate pre-school children according to the principles of the SOS Children's Village.

MYTH & FACT

There's simply not enough food	There's record food production
Droughts etc. beyond control	Man-made causes
Too many mouths to feed	No proven connection
Food output hurts environment	But only due to wrong policies
Green Revolution is the answer	Its gains are questionable
Free market can end hunger	No such thing actually exists
Free trade is the answer	But not in the real world
More aid can end hunger	Change is a better answer
Hunger benefits the rich	Hunger is also a threat to the rich
It's often food vs. freedom	Records prove otherwise

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To be sure, they stress, hunger has become "the ultimate symbol of powerlessness" representing a whole range of human emotions from grief to humiliation. This is in spite of remarkable statistics about the growth of the world's food resources. Enough grain is produced on the planet to provide each of its 5 billion inhabitants with 3,600 calories a day — a sure way of fattening the human kind! Meat, fish, vegetables, beans, root crops, fruit, etc. are extra.

"Rarely has the world seen such a glut of food looking for buyers," says the study. Increases in food production during the past 25 years outstripped the world's unprecedented population growth by about 16 per cent. Yet 18 to 20 million people die each year of hunger. Why? Primarily because of man-made causes, all of which are reversible.

India ranks among the top agricultural exporters, yet 300 million Indians go hungry, maintains the study. In Brazil, the world's second largest food exporter after the United States, 88 million people eat below subsistence levels. Africa, represented on television by skeletal people and barren landscapes, is a net exporter of agricultural commodities.

Most Sahel countries, the scenes of recurrent famines, export more agricultural products than they import. In South Africa, a net exporter of farm products, some 50,000 black children starve to death each year; 136 die every day. Up to 20 million Americans cannot afford a healthy diet, and 12 per cent of US children are stunted by malnutrition.

In Ethiopia, considered to be synonymous with drought, Lappé and Collins found that drought conditions were far from

nationwide — they affected no more than 30 per cent of the country's farmland during the worst known period (1982-1985) in the country's recent history. But there were significant factors exacerbating the famine, from the military government's lavish arms shopping to disproportionate investment in government-run farms.

Famines, Lappé and Collins point out, are not natural calamities but social disasters made by humans. The authors also refute the suggestion that the huge programmes of deforestation seen behind famines are carried out by people in search of land to grow food. Rather, they add, the loss of forests often stems from encouragement of big operators. Indiscriminate use of chemicals and their suppression by vested interests of environmentally sound alternatives for growing food.

• No country in the world is a hopeless basket case, they argue. Even countries thought of as impossibly overcrowded have the resources necessary for people to free themselves from hunger.

• Increasing a nation's food production may not help the hungry, they point out. Food production per person can increase while at the same time more people go hungry.

• Foreign aid often hurts rather than helps the hungry, they stress, but this can be changed.

Also, the authors point out, the poor are neither a burden on the rich nations nor a threat to their interests. "Unlikely as it may seem, the interests of the vast majority of Americans have much in common with those of the hungry in the Third World."

In criticizing the US foreign aid policy in particular, the American authors leave us with these points, "not to be carved in stone, but to be tested through experience."

• Since hunger results from human choices, not inexorable natural forces, the goal of ending hunger is obtainable. It is no more utopian than the goal of abolishing slavery was in a not too distant past.

• Slowing population growth cannot end hunger, but the changes necessary to end hunger — the democratization of economic life and empowering of

women — are key to reducing birth rates.

• To end hunger we do not have to destroy our environment.

• We need not fear the advance of the poor in the Third World. Their increased well-being can enhance our own.

The thrust of the argument is aimed at policymakers within the US government because, the authors argue, "the most important step Americans can take to end hunger is to remove US support — financial, diplomatic and military — from regimes determined to resist the changes necessary to end hunger."

Many Americans balk at that suggestion, they add, because they fear the Soviet Union will move quickly to fill any vacuum left by the United States. But US policymakers, they say, must choose between blocking change or giving change a chance. The first recourse already has been discredited by events in America's backyard, Central America.

"But if the US government continues its hostility to change, we may be deprived of knowing the full possibilities of economic and political change in the interests of the majority," warns the study.

While concentrating its attack on US policy vis à vis the developing world, the study does offer observations that apply to nearly all role models for the poor countries. The industrial countries, it says, extol elections as creating democracies in the developing world, yet most of the hungry people today live in countries where there have been elections.

Industrial nations also have to present better models, it says. "If amid our nation's fantastic food bounty poor American children are stunted by malnutrition, what example of hope do we offer to children in the Third World? If, with an unparalleled industrial and service economy, millions go without work even during a period of economic growth and millions remain in poverty, what hope do we offer the impoverished and jobless in the Third World?" the study asks. Its message seems clear: While exploding myths that hinder realistic solutions, the world also needs to look at economic rights in the context of democracy and freedom.

SOS celebrates graduation



Graduates of the SOS trainee programme

programme was to enable the future kindergarten trainees to guide and educate pre-school children according to the principles of the SOS Children's Village.

age Kindergarten concept. In particular they had to plan and carry out programmes with a group of children, paying special attention to the environment of

the children, and stimulating their interest according to their abilities, to develop their personalities as a whole and to encourage self-expression.

The course, which was held under the responsibility of the kindergarten expert of SOS Kindergarten International, Mrs Maria Pahl, emphasized two thirds of its time on the teaching of practical subjects related to the child. A wide scope of different arts and crafts techniques, like drawing, painting, weaving, modelling, printing, making games, preparing a puppet theater, making picture books, musical instruments etc. had to be fulfilled by the trainees themselves. The outcome of these activities has been put on display in a special exhibition at the SOS Kindergarten.

The theoretical part of the training course covered all child-related pedagogical themes, the role of play, building, toys, games etc., psychology of the individual child and the child in a group, developmental and educational psychology and various other aspects.

The SOS Kindergarten is open for all children in town. Registration will start on 15 of August at the SOS Kindergarten (Tel. 605611) and the new school year will start on 27 August. Transportation will be provided.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

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People & events

• Yet another friend is leaving us within the next few days. Tunisian Ambassador Said Bin Mustafa said goodbye to his friends before leaving Amman for his next post in Libya, but he says he will be replaced by a couple we shall also like very much, Ambassador and Mrs Al-Munji Habib. Naturally, both Arab and foreign colleagues and friends were in his garden to say goodbye, and those included new Kuwaiti Ambassador Sulaiman Al-Fassam, PNC Speaker Sheikh Abdul-Hamid Al-Sayeh, Greater Amman Mayor Abdul-Raouf Rawabdh, without Um Iesam, who was receiving congratulations with her son and new daughter-in-law, PLO representative Brigadier Abdul-Razzaq Al-Yahia, Indonesian Ambassador and Mrs Sumaryo Suryokusoso, Chinese Embassy's Shih Yen Chun, Omani Ambassador Bashir Bin Faraj, Qatari Ambassador Sheikh Hamad Al-Thani, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahba, Lebanese Ambassador Butros Ziad, Saudi Ambassador Mohammad Al-Fahd Al-Issa, Moroccan Ambassador Abdul-Latif Laraki, Syrian Ambassador Majid Abu Saleh, Higher Education Minister Dr Nasser Al-Assad, Communications Minister Khaled Al-Haj Hassan, Health Minister Zaid Hamzah and Rihab, Former Information Minister Mohammad Al-Khatib and Samira, Yugoslav Ambassador Zoran Popovic, Hani Al-Haj Hassan, Dr Anwar Harab, Rajeh and Mithal Al-Amin, Munir and Vera Salih, Simon and Salma Issa, Jawad and Hind Maraga and a big group of European and Latin American ambassadors.



Amer Bahjat Al-Muhaleen beams with pride on graduation day.

• Amer Bahjat Al-Muhaleen recently graduated from Brown University in the United States. After four years of hard work he has obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in bio-medical engineering. He was awarded many honours at the ceremony, such as being elected to the Engineering and Science Societies because of his higher academic record.

• We have had to say goodbye once more to another pair of very good friends, Dr and Mrs Abdul-Wahab Al-Borollosi, who stayed with us for ten years, both at the University of Jordan and Al-Quds Open University. We shall miss them very much, but we also hope to see them here often, as Cairo is not that far. They were sad to leave, but were looking forward to re-joining their family, and hoping to spend Eid Al-Adha with them in their Alexandria summer home. Before they left, they gave a reception to say goodbye to their friends at the Marriott Hotel poolside. This included such good friends as Minister of Higher Education Dr Nasser Al-Assad, Health Minister Zaid Hamzah, Amman Mayor Abdul-Raouf Al-Rawabdh, Dr Subhi Al-Tibbi, Dr Mahmoud Al-Samra, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahbah, Consul Nagi Al-Ghatrifi and Attache Al-Husaini, Abdul-Wahab, UNE SCO's Dr Ibrahim Kadliah, Swiss Embassy's Suleiman Al-Far, George and Nuha Khoury, Ella and Samira Nuzul, Rajeh and Mithal Al-Amin and lots of other colleagues and friends.

• Have they gone? Are they actually going? Some members of the Australian side of the Jordan-Australia Dryland Farming Project seem to be having great trouble actually leaving Jordan as the project winds up its second phase.

At a reception on Sunday hosted by Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, team members Jill and Stuart McArthur and Phil and Margaret Tow really were there to say farewell.



Two proud fathers - His Majesty King Hussein and Farid Al-Salah congratulate newlyweds Princess Alia and Mohammed Anwar Al-Salah

while team leader Chris Heyson and his wife Lynn had to admit that are unpacking their bags and settling back in while a final decision on a new phase of the project is under consideration.

The many friends and colleagues of the popular Sagric team didn't seem to mind either way as the reception continued on well past its "closing time."

Jordan Co-operative Organization Director General Murelweh Al Teli, George and Jill Goddard, Bob and Barbara Howell, Dr Akram Turk and his wife, Cornelius Schlifer, Roger and Sally Hartley, Steve and Helene Moore and Hassan Nabul and Mrs Nabul made up the agricultural group gathered



Dr Edward Gress

to say farewell.

Their presence gave the members of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau review mission team Peter Russell, Brian Scoullar and John Allen a last minute chance to canvass views on the much discussed third phase of the dryland project.

Guests with a less rural bent included Andrew and Helen Woska, Peter and Claudi Rush, John and Brenda Clifton, Joan and Brian Gardner, Cedric and Jeannette Mortimer, Maurice

Friends of Archaeology

Friends of Archaeology offer a quiet August followed by a busy September.

First trip coming up is on 5 August and will be to Abila in northern Jordan. Dr W. Harold Mare will lead a trip that includes two churches, painted tombs and a Roman bridge. Departure is 8.30 am from the Amra Hotel.

On Friday 26 August there will be a trip to Umm Er-Rasas where Father Michele Piccirilli and Taysir Attiyah are working on the complex of churches of St Steven and Bishop Sergius. Departure time for this trip is 9.00 am from the Amra Hotel. Please remember that plenty of water and suitable clothing are a must on summer trips.

August also offers a lecture which will be presented by Dr Don Henry on Thursday 4 August at 7.00 pm at ACOR. The topic will be "Strategies of Adaptation during the Middle Paleolithic."

Then it's on to September and a Friday 2 September trip to Khirbet el-Zeraqaoun, an Early Bronze Age site about 12 kilometres north of Irbid. More Sept. details in this space on 1 Sept.

Khalaf, Lella Deeb, Martin and Jill Wintle, Robin Joyce and a clutch of Australian archaeologists on the run from the sizzling heat of the Jordan Valley.

• Visiting Jordan in July was Dr Edward J. Gress, professor of accounting and chairman of the Department of Accounting at Canisius College in Buffalo, New York. Dr Gress came to Jordan, after 22 years of absence, to give a lecture on "Flexible Budgeting" at the Tala Abul-Ghazaleh International Seminar held in Amman.

Dr Gress's business experience is varied, and he has conducted numerous seminars on accounting for major companies in the United States. He has also been awarded the George Washington Medal in 1985 and 1986 for excellence in teaching the free enterprise system and received the Outstanding Professor Award at Canisius College in 1982 and 1987.

Dr Gress, who came here with his wife Kathy and youngest son Alex, seized the occasion to make it a family reunion with brother Charles and sister Lina and other family and friends.

• Basher Lousi, son of Hilmi Lousi, our Ambassador in Baghdad, was married to Abeer Subeili, daughter of Dr Suleiman Subeili, former General Secretary of the Ministry of Health, at the InterContinental poolside last month. The couple are now in the USA on their honeymoon. Congratulations Abeer and Basher.

WorldPaper
JournalMondial
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19-22 88(8)

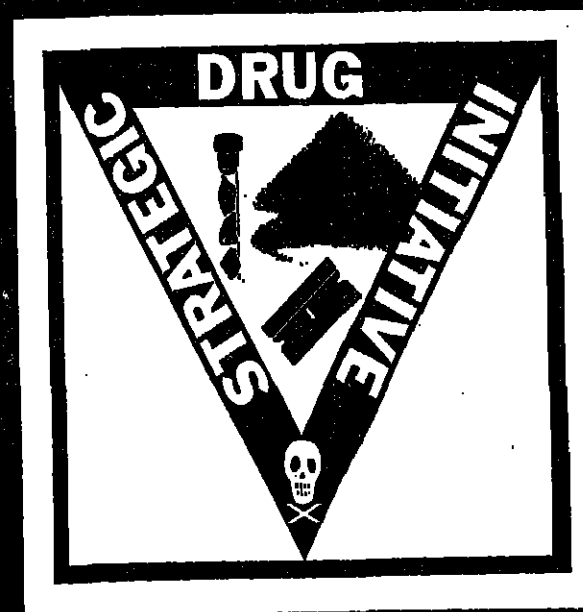
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The stars pick
a president. Page 11

THE NEW SDI

For six years, the Reagan administration has beguiled the world with its vision of SDI—the Strategic Defense Initiative, or "Star Wars"—as a trillion-dollar outer space panacea against nuclear war. As the Reagan Years fade into history, it's time for the United States to declare a new SDI—a *Strategic Drug Initiative*—for a struggle closer to home than outer space, the Drug War...



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... The United States now demands the rest of the world solve its drug problem by spraying poison to eradicate the cash crops of isolated peasants and by pitting young militia men in bloody, unequal confrontation with a well armed and organized drug cartel. The smugglers are allied with guerrilla groups and narco-military strong men using the traffic to finance their political aims, sometimes in collusion with Western intelligence agencies. At the same time, the US also represents the world's giddiest cocaine consumer. It is as perplexed as any other country in trying to control its own marijuana crop that may be the largest on earth and the spread of addiction to millions. The reports in this issue of WorldPaper suggest it's imperative the United States take the lead in tackling a drug monster of its own creation by bringing new meaning to the initials SDI.



Hit druglords where it hurts—in the bank book

BY JOHN KERRY

US Senator from Massachusetts in Washington, D.C.

THE TRADE in illegal narcotics is literally destroying entire countries; subverting governments, undermining economies and ruining the lives of millions of people around the globe through drug abuse.

Nowhere is the problem more insidious than in the United States, the world's leading drug-consumer nation. Drugs have created a host of economic and social problems—a loss of productivity, an increase in crime and the further disintegration of inner cities.

Now is the time to develop in the war against drugs a supply-side strategy that is based on a clearly defined foreign policy that elevates illegal narcotics, particularly cocaine, to the status of a national security concern.

No longer should stemming the flow of illegal narcotics be subordinated to

Sen. Kerry, a Democrat, is chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on narcotics and terrorism.

such objectives as supporting the contras or a Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama.

While the US administration mobilized 3,200 troops in March when the Sandinistas crossed the Honduran border, it barely raises an eyebrow when narcotics cross from Colombia to Honduras or Panama to the United States.

It boggles the mind that Gen. Noriega was on the CIA payroll for well over a decade even though many in our government knew he was a major figure in narco-trafficking.

The war on drugs has been like a low intensity conflict fought by ill-equipped soldiers with no coherent battle plan. We talk about eradication of Latin American drug crops but provide few economic alternatives to people for whom raising

narcotics is survival. We talk about interdiction, but the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment reports that the drug traffickers have more sophisticated equipment and intelligence than our own drug agents. We talk about law

enforcement, but US agencies are understaffed and US courts overwhelmed.

To curb the supply of drugs entering the United States, we must have a two-tier strategy that in the short term disrupts the trade and in the long term solves the problem.

The short-term objective must be to immobilize the major international trafficking organizations. Instead of punishing the small farmer, the drug courier and the street dealer, we should strike at the top—at the drug barons who control the trade.

That's why the US indictments of

Gen. Noriega of Panama and Col. Paul of Haiti and the arrests of Regalado Lara, the Panamanian Ambassador to Honduras, and Matta Ballesteros, also of Honduras and the arrest and conviction of Carlos Ledher of Colombia, are encouraging.

The United States and other countries must convince governments and other leaders providing sanctuary to drug lords that it is in their interests to cooperate. We must use every economic, diplomatic and even military tool at our disposal to underscore that point. That's why I supported the suspension of aid to Mexico and the Bahamas, where official corruption has made cooperation in fighting international narcotics trafficking virtually impossible.

In the long run, we must develop multilateral efforts to curb production and trafficking, ranging from education programs to looking more closely at the international banking system. One significant way to hurt drug kingpins is to take their money away.

An estimate of more than US\$50 billion, much of it profits from drug transactions, is laundered annually

through US and offshore banks. Tough regulation of US participation in the offshore banking industry is essential to control the flow of money. We must also work with the bank regulators of other nations to open the system to greater scrutiny to make it more difficult for drug money to find a home.

I've written President Reagan to ask US allies in Europe to establish an international money-laundering agency to share information and promote the adoption of laws against money-laundering.

Other nations must assist the United States in creating economic and agricultural alternatives for drug-producing countries. The United Nations, primarily with Italian funding, has begun a project in Bolivia to persuade farmers voluntarily to reduce coca production. Some 2,000 families in 53 communities are participating in a \$20 million project to stop farmers from increasing coca production while experimenting with other crops such as citrus fruits and coffee. To assure that the farmers do not plant one crop and then start growing coca again, the project includes plans to build a new way of life with a social and economic infrastructure including marketing and credit schemes, primary health care facilities and cultural centers. Bolivian officials support the program but note that the government does not have the money to diversify the coca-dependent economy and to convince farmers to switch. Crop eradication and



BY I. ROBERTO EISENMANN, JR.
in Miami, USA

NARCO-MILITARISM, a unique political phenomenon virtually unknown a few years ago has destroyed our institutions in Panama and threatens other countries. It has made our people poorer, and has sold our country to the drug lords. It has an economy all its own, quite separate from the country. From the Drug Cartel's perspective, Panama can become a wasteland, as long as it's their wasteland.

That's why Manuel Antonio Noriega could resist all pressures and stay in power. That's why there are other Noriegas in Honduras and elsewhere.

Noriega knew that he could not leave Panama without losing his life. Contrary to the experience of Marcos of the Philippines, Duvalier of Haiti and all other traditional dictators, Noriega knew that the moment he got on an airplane, the Cartel would put out a contract on his life. The Cartel has proved it has quite a long arm. Enrique Parejo

crop substitution have not worked because the financial incentive to grow coca is too great; it is estimated that coca leaf growing in Bolivia generates an estimated \$600 million for that economy. That is almost five times the total annual budget for the entire US international narcotics control effort.

Crop eradication has serious limitations. It is expensive, requires the cooperation of foreign governments, alienates

Federal expenditures on interdiction have doubled during the past five years and yet the quantity of drugs smuggled into this country is greater than ever.... An already overcrowded prison system is overflowing. The drug trade is still growing.

local populations and may have serious and harmful environmental side effects.

Interdiction is an equally speculative proposition. US Custom and Drug Enforcement agents currently interdict only an estimated 10 percent of all drugs coming into the United States. Federal expenditures on drug interdiction have doubled during the last five years and yet the quantity of drugs smuggled into this country is greater than ever.

"No single technology has been iden-

The prop behind Noriega

Narco-militarism keeps the strong man in power.

Gonzalez, the Colombian minister of justice after the April 30, 1984, murder of his predecessor, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, was appointed ambassador to Hungary in August 1986 to escape death threats. Despite the security a Communist state is supposed to afford, Parejo was wounded seriously there in an assassination plot Jan. 13, 1987.

Narco-militarism is a multinational enterprise that will be solved only with a multinational effort. Why hasn't the effort occurred? One, Latin Americans will have to modernize their thinking on non-intervention without losing the principle. Two, narco-militarism is a new phenomenon hardly recognized as existing.

For the United States, Noriega had become the administration's pet thug. The Drug Enforcement Agency not only covered for Noriega, but until recently, worked with him on drug interdiction. We have a Central Intelligence Agency extremely protective of Noriega, a CIA asset since 1966. The Pentagon is on the fence

without taking any real initiative. It is hard for the Pentagon to accept that the institution that it helped create in Panama is now the enemy.

The Panamanian opposition and, more importantly, Noriega have reached the same conclusion—that what was coming out of Washington was noise and the appearance of anger, which could be safely ignored.

We in Latin America ask the United States to cooperate in the process of demilitarization. Stop giving us guns. A major ingredient in the drug problem is the US support and strengthening of military institutions, supposedly to contain Fidel Castro's communism. This support drowns out possibilities of legitimate civilian authorities and institutions in the name of anti-communism and brings about the growth of narco-militarism.

—I. Roberto Eisenmann Jr.,
is president and editorial
director of the Panamanian
daily newspaper La Prensa, now
suspended by the Noriega regime.



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Colombians bear stigma of narc-frisk

A nation's 'collective sin'

By DANIEL SAMPER
in Madrid, Spain

DATE: APRIL 12, 1988. Time: 10:23 a.m. Place: Logan International Airport, Boston, USA. The Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt is landing on time. Over 200 passengers get off the plane, go through immigration, pick up their luggage and exit quickly to rest after a six-hour flight.

Two passengers remain in the customs area. They are Colombians. My wife and I. We have been separated from the group, questioned for several minutes and searched thoroughly. In contrast to the European travelers, whose bags go through unopened, ours are scrutinized inch by inch. In my suitcase, the officer finds a *turrón*—a typical Spanish confection—that we are bring-

Daniel Samper, Madrid correspondent for Colombia's *El Tiempo*, is *WorldPaper* associate editor for Latin America.



ing to a friend in Boston.

He peruses it, sniffs it, stares at it, asks what it is, and then proceeds to tear the wrapping and to crack the candy bar. He finds nothing abnormal and sets it aside. Almonds and chocolate are not illegal—yet. While the customs officer smells and feels my wife's beauty creams, the one dealing with my luggage

finds my Walkman, bends a shoe almost to the tearing point, inspects my cap without any regard to my balding head, spills and smells our talcum powder, and eyes with curiosity my headache pills.

The whole thing is done with courtesy but without much subtlety. After 15 minutes, the survey of the bags yields

no interesting results. So the officer asks us:

"What does your family do in Colombia?" "Works. My mother is a literature professor, I have a brother who is a sociologist, another one who is an anthropologist, a sister who is a psychologist, and the least intelligent one a politician."

Why are you coming to the United States?

"For a meeting."

What is your personal relationship? "We are husband and wife."

Suddenly his eyes light with a seemingly intelligent glow.

How do you explain—he asks stretching out the passport—that your name is different from your wife's?

The uniformed female agent dealing with my wife, who is of Hispanic origin, explains to her fellow worker what he would never have believed from me: that in most Hispanic countries, women may keep their maiden name after marriage, as men do. It seems like a feminist achievement. We are sorry that here it is not so.

The officer signals. My wife and I are sent to separate cubicles. They shut the door of mine. In the presence of an armed police officer, they instruct me to put my hands against the wall and spread up my legs, just like suspects in the TV series *Miami Vice*. The officer frisks me fruitlessly, in search of strange bulges. With helpful resignation, I offer to undress. The officer decides, after all, I am not what he thought I was. He tells me it won't be necessary. The search is over.

Will free drugs end smugglers' profits?

A modest proposal from a diplomat who witnessed the birth of the trade

for marijuana.

I saw them myself.

"What do they do?" I asked.

"They fly."

"Where do they fly?"

"They fly to Curaçao, they fly to Jamaica," I was told. "Don't ask too many questions."

This area has been a smuggling area from time immemorial. The Venezuelans, who always have had more money than Colombians have, smuggled in goods through this area. The 60-80,000 nomadic Indians there permitted trucks and buses to come and go. Smuggling became a traditional way of life.

Even before drugs, policemen stopped the buses to ask, "Who are the ones who are going to settle this?"

Those carrying contraband already had agreed that one or two of them would step off the bus and bargain. After 10 or 15 minutes, they would return and each passenger paid the policemen's price.

It was perfectly organized. Riding one of these buses, I once told a friend, "This is

incredible. This is corruption.

This cannot be tolerated."

"Let these people live as they have been living," he told me after I had calmed down, "as they have been accustomed to making their businesses. The policemen need it to live. They make 200 pesos a month, which is like \$15. Don't try to change anything."

When banana prices declined in the early 70's, the big banana producers, trained in exporting, said, "Let's export marijuana. People want to buy marijuana, let's sell them marijuana."

The money, which was coming at the level of taxi drivers, waiters in restaurants and ex-policemen, started rising up in the social strata. Trafficking became a business for highly placed people from the traditional families of Santa Marta. They could speak English and French and knew banking and business in Florida.

With its airstrips, Colombia became a transit point for the hard drugs from Bolivia and elsewhere. The marijuana trade went into total decline.

The cocaine people come from

the middle or lower middle class. They are very flashy. They want to own the best horses and the old haciendas, the old prestigious manors. The price of everything that had prestige started to go up. A horse that was worth \$2,000 went up to \$20,000.

These people found something important for them—500,000 Colombians living in the United States from Miami to Boston. These Colombians worked respectable jobs, led normal lives, tried to get ahead in the American way of life. But they were used to violence. The Colombians were much more ferocious than the Sicilians. They came from 30 years of civil warfare. They had slept with a revolver under their pillow for two or three generations. What they called self-defense was simply exterminating the enemy.

The Colombian mafia organized their own Colombian people to distribute the drug. Complaints became commonplace from the United States. The Colombian government admitted that the trade must be stopped, that the bribery must end. The Colombian government has paid a high price to control drugs. But to understand why the government has

been so willing and so relatively inefficient in cracking down, one must understand something about Colombia.

The parties in Colombia, the Liberal and the Conservative, have tried to eliminate each other for 160 years. The citizen looks for protection not to the Colombian state but to the party. A Liberal looks for a Liberal mayor, Liberal police force, Liberal postmaster and Liberal school teacher for protection. He can have a Colombian passport, but when it comes to satisfying his needs, he goes to the party boss.

The Colombians organizing themselves in the United States are like Sicilian Mafia seeking protection through the Godfather. Helped by unemployed chemical engineers imported from Chile, the drug mafia, united with the guerrillas, has established great plantations and laboratories producing cocaine in the Amazon area.

This is an immense problem for the government. Vietnam was a stroll through a garden compared to these places in the Amazon. To send armed forces there is beyond credibility. The drug mafia has better weapons than the

While we repack, the officer explains in an affable but mechanical fashion that "it's the policy of the US Customs to search Colombian passengers, due to the amount of drugs that Colombians bring into the US." We tell him that we understand perfectly, not to worry. The truth is that he didn't worry one bit.

The customs area is empty. The last passenger in our flight left half an hour ago. But we Colombians have learned to be patient. We know we carry the drug stigma like an original and collective sin.

This was not the first time, nor the last, in which a Colombian passport brings delays and annoyance. It has happened to me in Belgium, England, New York, Los Angeles, Spain and France; to my wife in Ecuador, London and Miami. No Colombian is without a similar story. A diplomat with the Colombian embassy in Spain underwent a long criminal process that included a month in jail. As a Colombian, it was presumed that he was guilty of smuggling cocaine. It took three years and US\$500,000 in attorneys fees before the court declared his innocence.

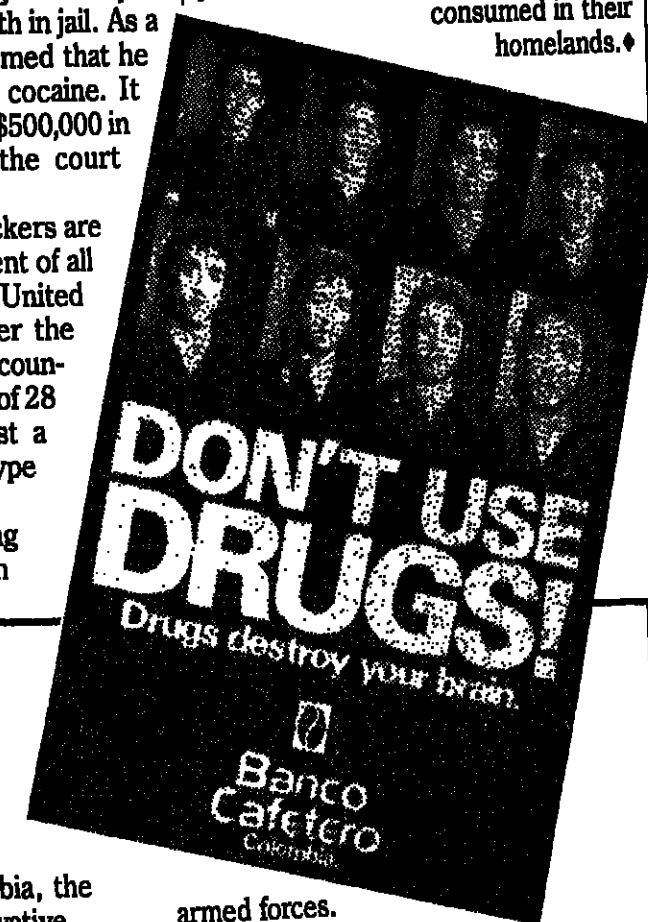
Colombian drug traffickers are responsible for 80 percent of all cocaine coming into the United States. But what neither the United States nor other countries understand is that of 28 million Colombians, just a few are involved in this type of crime.

The policy of harassing passengers coming from

Colombia seriously affects the US public image in Colombia—something that delights drug dealers and makes the fight against drugs even more difficult.

Every year, Third World drug exports amount to \$300 billion. Without a market of 40 million drug consumers, not a single kilo could be exported. The 40 million consumers are the victims of this plague. So are the nations from which come the criminals who export it. These nations pay a high price in lives, institutions and stability while they struggle against a mafia with more and more customers up North.

How many drug dealers operate in Colombia: a thousand, 10,000, 100,000? Whatever, they number far less than the five million North Americans who sustain them. Nevertheless, the Colombian Customs Office has not harassed European or US tourists because drugs are consumed in their homelands.



armed forces.

It also pays the guerrillas for protection, although this unity has broken down in the past two years. The drug people say they are for free enterprise and don't like the communist ideology of the guerrillas.

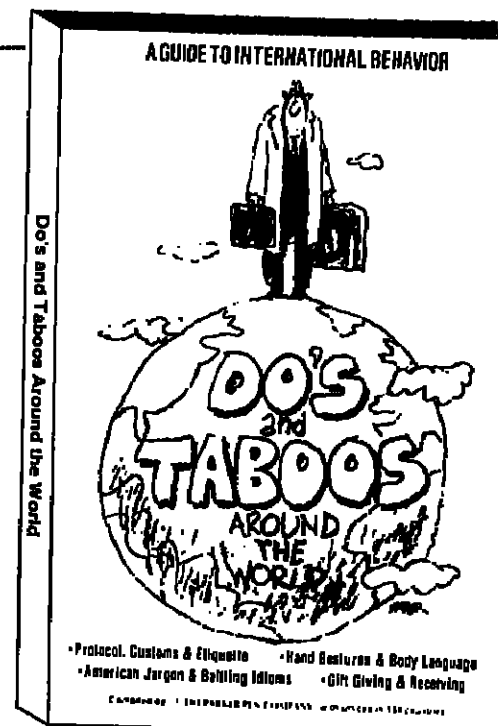
Producing countries are under pressure to repress the drug traffic. But why don't consumer countries repress it? They have more means. Colombia, which has lost its supreme court and loses about 300 Army personnel per year in the fight, has tried and can't do it.

Colombia is trying to find a new way to look at the problem. In the traditional sense, the only obvious solution is to make drugs free so that there is no profit in selling them. That is not a decision Colombia can take. Nor is it clear, except in the economic sense, that it is a good decision.

—Mario Laserna, Colombian ambassador to Austria, was a delegate to the 1987 United Nations conference on drugs in Vienna.

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What is the one Chinese dish you may refuse without insulting your host? (see page 12)

In what country does a nod mean no and a shake of the head mean yes? (see page 29)

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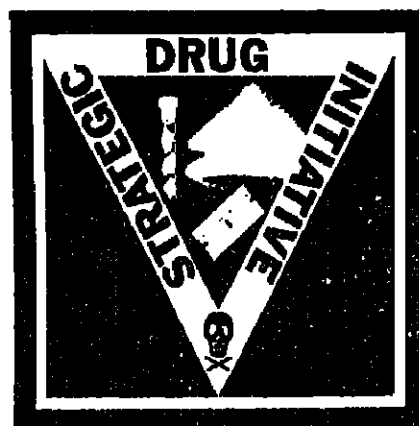
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THE NEW SDI

Tracing drug bridge between 2 worlds



(The following was compiled from WorldPaper reports from New York City and Hong Kong).

KON U-LEUNG'S US\$25,000 diamond-studded Piaget watch and his gold bracelet with the Buddha charm tastefully set off his dark business suit when a dozen federal agents carrying machine guns surrounded him outside Manhattan's New York Hilton Hotel. He had

finished a fried chicken dinner inside the hotel and carried \$32 in cash.

He was under arrest, identified by Brooklyn US Attorney Andrew Maloney as the US Drug Enforcement Agency's most wanted heroin trafficker and its "No. 1 target" for the past two-and-one-half years. Kon is accused of smuggling into the United States between 1984 and 1987 nearly 450 kilos of heroin—worth about \$800 million—half

of which was actually seized. In contrast, the French Connection ring that gained almost legendary stature in the early 1970's imported only 55 kilos.

"I smuggle gems, jewels and cigarettes," Kon calmly told his arresters. "But not drugs."

Federal Prosecutor Catherine Palmer said she went to Hong Kong to help set the trap that lured Kon, born in Shanghai, China, and a former Hong Kong resident, back to New York. She gave no details of the plan.

Kon, known to investigators as Johnny and the Mr. Asia of the US drug world, carried a counterfeit Costa Rican passport when arrested. He told authorities he had paid \$20,000 for it five years ago.

That passport illustrates Kon's role as a bridge between Asia and Latin America, a fresh development in the world of drug trafficking.

Increasingly, Asian heroin comes to New York through Latin America. The Kon indictment claims he traveled to Bolivia, used Panama as a transshipment point for heroin, and in Paraguay operated a watch company that authorities alleged was a front for his drug smuggling.

New York news reports described Kon as a shadowy figure with a half-dozen counterfeit passports in as many different names. New York's *Newsday* quoted unidentified investigators who claimed to have uncovered evidence that he bribed high-ranking officials in Paraguay, Panama and Costa Rica to protect his heroin network. No names were divulged.

Where the wild things grow

Production estimates of illicit narcotics (in metric tons)

Opium:	1985	1988	Coca:	1985	1988	Marijuana:	1985	1988
AFGHANISTAN	400-500	400-800	BOLIVIA	42-53,200	50-73,700	MEXICO	3,000-4,000	5,970
IRAN	200-400	200-400	COLOMBIA	2,000-4,000	19-25,300	COLOMBIA	2,000-4,000	1,650
PAKISTAN	40-70	100-200	PERU	95,200	114,450	JAMAICA	625-1,280	300
BURMA	490	900-1,200	ECUADOR	1,900	200	BELIZE	645	180
LAOS	100	190-300				Hashish:	1985	1988
THAILAND	35	35				LEBANON	700	720
MEXICO	25-45	30				PAKISTAN	200	200
						AFGHANISTAN	200-400	200-400
						MOROCCO	30-60	60

*The US Drug Enforcement Agency estimates that US marijuana production, not shown in this table, was as much as 8,300 metric tons in 1987, reduced by eradication to 3,000 metric tons.

Source: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 33 Dept. of State, March 1988.

The trek of the coca leaf

Valve grows from Peruvian jungle to Miami vice

BY JOSE GONZALEZ
in Lima, Peru

UCHIZA, A HUALLAGA RIVER village on the edge of the Amazon jungle more than 600 kilometers northeast of Lima, appears to be a nondescript community of dusty streets and a few thousand people. Only the color TVs and the stereo equipment on sale along with chickens and vegetables in its dusty main square are clues that Uchiza is a hub for a concentration of thriving coca plantations.

According to the U.S. State Department, about 109,000 tons of coca leaves, about 60 percent of the total Andean production, grew in Peru last year on at least 106,000 hectares. The country is the world's largest producer. The government purchases the production of 17,000 hectares for legal, mostly pharmaceutical use, although 500 tons help flavor soft drinks.

From the rest, 49,000 metric tons of

basic coca paste (BCP) worth between US\$1.8 billion to \$2 billion are manufactured every year, says the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). Of this total, Peru consumes just 125 tons. All others, after undergoing a purification process in Colombian laboratories, turn into 39 metric tons of cocaine.

Of those, according to the DEA, 50 percent enters the United States and the rest is distributed between Latin America and Europe. As a result, about \$800 million—about 30 percent of Peru's official foreign exchange earnings—enters the domestic financial market.

The leaf is grown around Uchiza on a farm that the locals call a *chacrita* and that are on average a hectare. Some, called a *fundo* run up to 40 hectares. Each hectare produces 40 *arrobas*, about 450 kilos, per harvest. It is possible to have up to five harvests per year.

The National Coca Corporation (ENACO), which under the law is supposed to buy the country's entire production, pays \$5 per *arropa*. Drug dealers pay \$16-17 per *arropa*. The price goes up when there are police operations. To obtain a kilo of BCP, 11 *arrobas*

of leaf and \$15 in other products, such as kerosene and sulphuric acid, are needed. In Alto Huallaga, a kilo of BCP is worth \$237. From every 10 kilos of BCP comes a kilo of cocaine, which last year at 90 percent purity sold in Miami for up to \$40,000, and at 25 percent purity in the streets in New York for \$120 a gram, or \$120,000 a kilo. Prices have fallen as cocaine supplies grow.

In 1937, the highway that joins the Peruvian coast with the Amazon jungle reached at its 560th kilometer a flat area, surrounded by four hills. There a food supply center became the stopping place for those seeking rest and amusement on their way to the jungle camps. The settlement, with 100 dwellers and a dozen shops, was called Tingo Maria.

Near the village, peasants cultivated small amounts of coca they sold to a pharmacist who produced cocaine for legal use in his small laboratory in the nearby town of Huanuco.

Half a century later, Tingo Maria has a population of 170,000. The bend in the road has become the main street. Except for three streets, all the rest remain unpaved. Only the central square makes any pretension of beauty. If it weren't for the large number of banks, cars and motorcycles, and the intense commercial movement, nothing would indicate that this is a rich community. The economy of the region is based, mainly, in the planting of coca leaves, and in

the processing of BCP. Uchiza is 100 kilometers further north and west.

Between 1978 and 1980, coca leaf plantations expanded explosively. Behind the growth were two factors: the fertility of the land—with five harvests a year for just spreading seeds—and the variety produced, heteroxilon, the one with the largest amount of narcotic.

According to the local merchants, 95 percent of the region's economy is related to cocaine. The remaining 5 percent derives from tea, cocoa and timber. Every time there is an anti-drug police raid in the area, commercial activity diminishes.

Each Colombian small plane entering Peruvian territory to transport BCP into Colombia—from where it is smuggled into the United States in cocaine form—can carry 450-to-500 kilos per flight. The average landings on some of the 92 clandestine air strips in the Peruvian jungle are four a day. For each landing, the strip owner is paid \$7,000. The pilot may earn up to \$80,000 per flight. Terrorist groups guard the landing strips.

State programs to substitute legitimate crops for coca leaf have failed. Since 1983, 11,000 hectares have been eradicated, 2,500 in 1986, half the 1985 amount and only 40 percent of the proposed national goal of 6,000. In the past year, 502 hectares have been eradicated. Aside from the hostile reaction of inhabitants, the government effort has

THE NEW SDI

Robert Stutman, head of the DEA office in New York, said a reason for the increased popularity of the southern route into the United States is the fact that several South American cities have substantial Chinese populations.

"Many people feel that because of this arrest we've solved the Southeast Asia heroin problem," said Robert Strang, a DEA spokesman. "We haven't. He's only one of several major traffickers."

Kon and several other independent Asian importers have replaced the highly structured Mafia in the New York heroin business over the past five years, raising their share of the traffic from 3 percent to 70 percent.

Much of the heroin Kon is charged with smuggling came directly to the United States from Thailand, hidden in cases, wall plaques, consignments of T-shirts and ice buckets.

Kon, 46, who claimed to be a fur trader when he came to Hong Kong from Shanghai, first came to the DEA's attention when a US-bound trawler carrying 120 kilos of heroin, 17 firearms and 3,000 rounds of ammunition was seized in Hong Kong harbor on Nov. 28, 1984. Kon fled before he could be arrested. When investigators found Kon's flat in New York, he had managed to flee hours before. The police found charts showing the route of the trawler and records of payment to the crew.

Authorities have faint hopes of prosecuting Kon for the drugs and weapons found in 1984 because all the major witnesses against him have died.

After the 1984 near-arrest in New York, Kon remained one step ahead of the law for four years, traveling between Japan, Taiwan, Thailand and the Philippines before he was nabbed in New York.

Ms. Palmer describes Kon as "a big spender. He enjoys big meals, good times, and buying expensive things for people."

The *New York Post* reported that Kon once lost \$1 million in a Manila casino "and walked out laughing."

US authorities are seeking the extradition from Hong Kong of Kon's brother, Kon Yu-Son, 34, sister, Kon Pui-Fong, 38 and wife, Kathleen Koh, also known as Chang Kim-Leang. They operated his Hong Kong companies, Kon China Trading and The Imported

Furs Company, which investigators allege were used to launder money and arrange shipments.

A prosecutor who spoke on the condition of confidentiality, said Kon owns about \$20 million in real estate in and around San Francisco and New York, including a \$400,000 home in exclusive Short Hills, NJ, not far from the former home of former US president Richard Nixon. The US has started proceedings to seize that and other property.

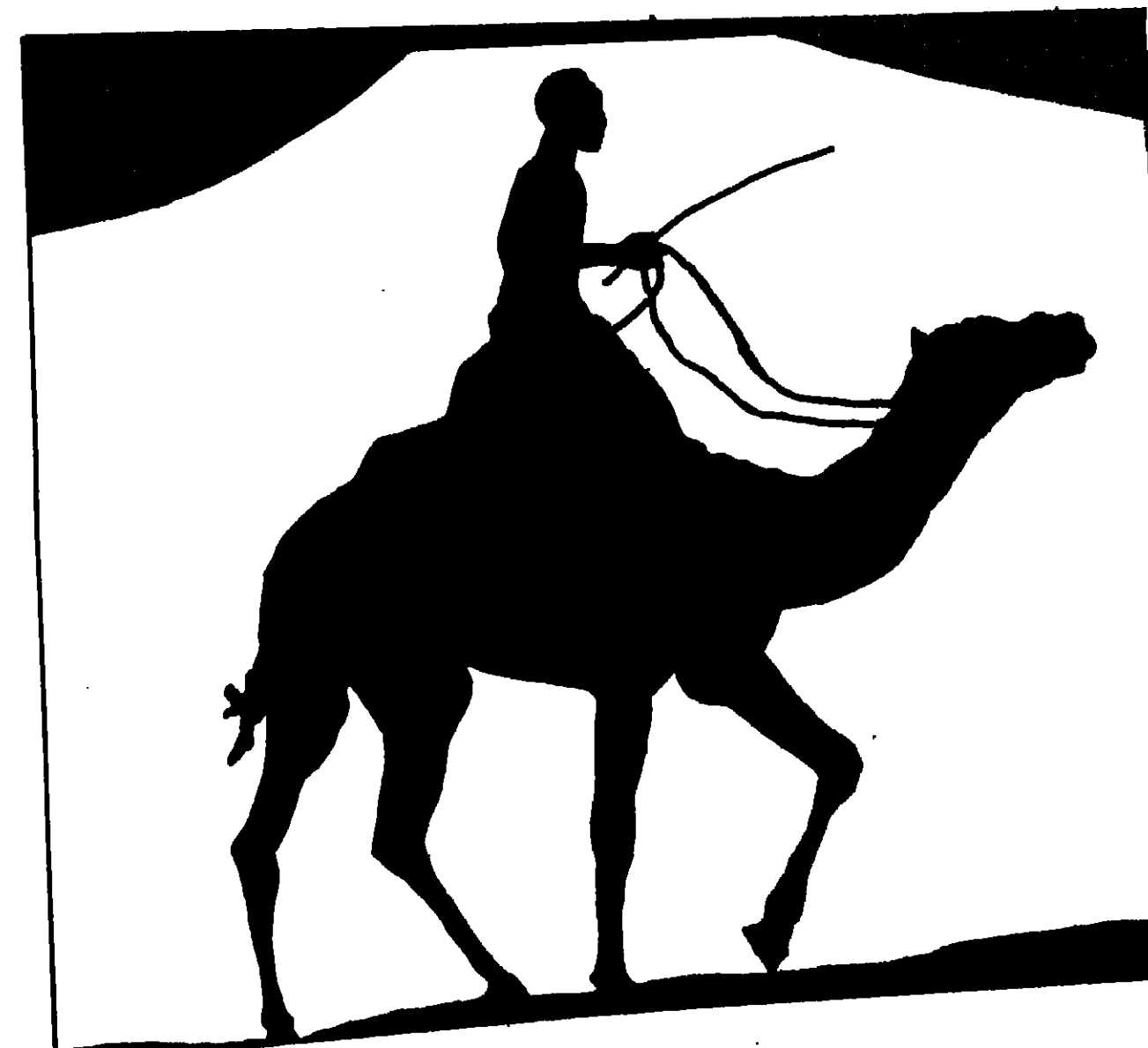
At his New York arraignment in March, Kon told the judge he could not afford an attorney. The next day he retained Jack B. Solerwitz, a well-known criminal lawyer and boxing promoter.

Kon was initially held without bail because authorities said he was likely to flee if released. He was housed in a

special section of the federal jail in Manhattan, but Solerwitz tried to get him moved into the general jail population. "He's lonely," his attorney said.

Kon was the "cover boy" for a series on "The Changing Face of Organized Crime," on New York television in May. Solerwitz also complained the promotional use of his client's photo in newspaper and broadcast ads for the series jeopardized Kon's chances of a fair trial. Kon said he wanted to sue the station for defamation.

But, says a Hong Kong law enforcement officer who asked not to be identified, "There is very little that went on in the last four years that wasn't connected to him. His empire was a vast monster." ♦



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lost 26 workers murdered by drug dealers. Officials accompanying US Attorney General Edwin Meese last April to Peru urged using aerial herbicide spray to kill the crop.

According to government experts, the best substitute for coca leaf is cocoa. But a kilo of cocoa beans sells for 9 cents. Just 1,500 hectares have been planted with cocoa.

The drug dealing has been compounded since 1984 by the problem of terrorism. The Maoist guerrilla group *Sendero Luminoso*, the Shining Path, taking advantage of the population's reaction against the police, has established "support bases" and even organized its own local administrative system. Terrorists attacked Uchiza's police post May 31, 1987, killing six officers. The government mobilized 1,200 men in the last two weeks in July to regain control of the region.

About 70 to 100 heavily armed guerrillas from the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (in Spanish, MRTA) invaded the northern Huallaga Valley last November and seized Juanjui and several other towns. President Alan Garcia re-established a military emergency zone.

In the meantime, the drug dealers armed the civil defense groups that the peasants organized to protect their plantations from marauders attracted by the coca wealth. The *Sendero Luminoso* have trained them. ♦

THE NEW SDI

Drug billions flow from White Triangle

BY GUSTAVO GORRITI

IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN jungle, signs of the great rubber boom between 1850 and 1920 still linger—the gilt opera house in Manaus in Brazil, the iron palace designed by Eiffel in Iquitos, Peru. It was here the Bolivian rubber baron Romulo Suarez fought Brazil in the Beni and Acre regions.

Today, his descendant, Roberto Suarez Gomez, still rules Bolivia's Beni, not as a rubber baron but as a coca lord, much richer than his ancestor. He is part of a new boom, cocaine trafficking, originating in the upper jungle and creating an economic revolution of unprecedented proportions for Latin America, especially for the three countries of what—reminiscent of heroin's Golden Triangle in Asia—could be called The White Triangle. They are the two main coca producers, Peru and Bolivia, and the trading center, Colombia.

Cocaine trafficking only since 1974-75 became a major factor in hemispheric economy and politics. In that relatively short span, it has jumped from police reports to become an underground but driving current in Latin America. It has cut through ideological differences, involving figures as far apart ideologically as Paraguay's Stroessner and Cuba's Castro, the contras, the Sandinistas and Colombia's M-19 guerrillas, the Bolivian rightist Garcia Meza and Panama's hard-to-define Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Engineering an extremely efficient but primitive transnational capitalism, cocaine traffickers have opened a hemispheric corridor from the production centers of the Chapare in Bolivia and the Upper Hualaga in Peru to the United States, through all the countries in between. From Asuncion to the Bahamas, Haiti and Guadalajara, an enormous logistical effort has kept pace with the demand of its biggest market, estimated in the hundreds of billions of US dollars. It has done so in the face of the determined but erratic opposition of the US government, from parts of some Latin American governments and non-governmental Latin American organizations, the news media being the chief among them.

The precise dimensions of the cocaine economic revolution are hard to assess accurately. But in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia, cocaine trafficking is already the single most important factor in each nation's economy.

In Bolivia, the value of cocaine exports is

Gustavo Gorriti is a Peruvian journalist who has reported widely on the narcotics war.

equal or greater than the combined value of all legal exports. Bolivia's cocaine trade was valued in 1983 at more than \$1 billion—and the US government estimates production has risen since by up to 40 percent. Bolivia's legal exports in 1983 amounted to \$818 million, in 1984, \$773 million, in 1985, \$673 million.

Estimates of the value of the drug trade in Peru range between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. Legal exports were \$2.7 billion in 1985 and \$2.5 billion in 1986.

Colombia's principal legal export, coffee, accounted in 1985 for roughly half the country's legal exports of \$3.5 billion. Dominick di Carlo, former US assistant secretary of state for international narcotics, valued Colombia's cocaine trade in 1982 at \$2 billion. Some studies put the figure now at \$4 billion.

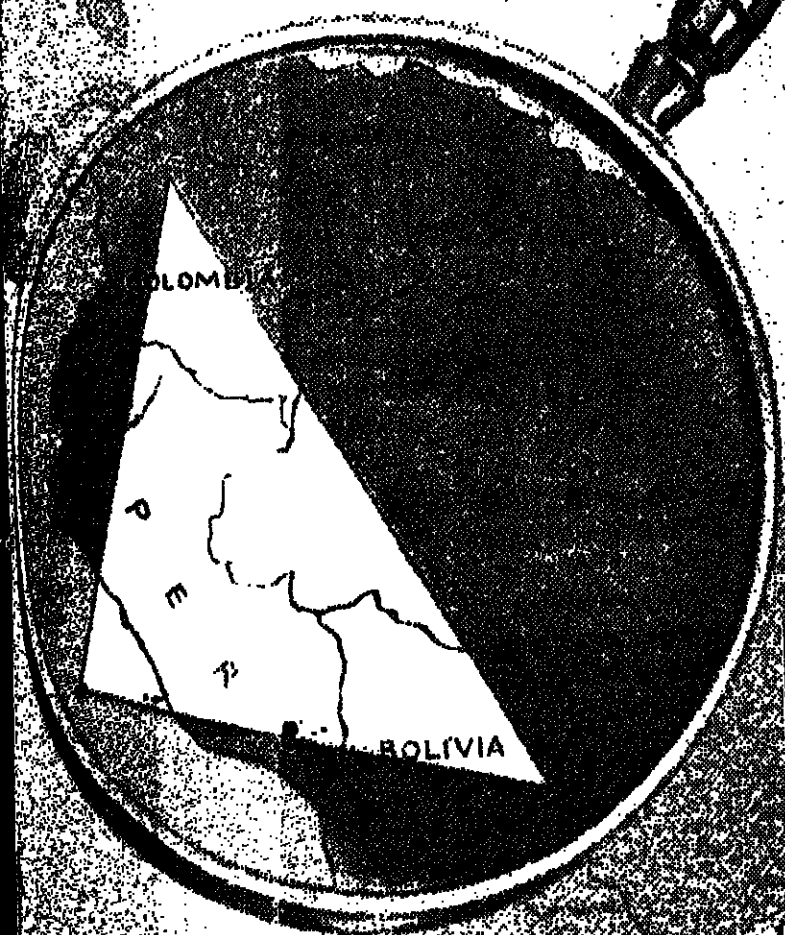
Around one million people—from coca leaf farmers to middlemen, pilots and *pistoleros*—are directly employed in the cocaine process, while more are dependent on it indirectly.

Latin America's legal economies, beset by debt, hyperinflation, falling prices and capital flight, have tumbled in the past decade. The cocaine traffic has grown. Cocaine traffickers have worked comfortably with every part of the Latin American political spectrum. They thrive amid violence, working one time with local insurgents, the next time with counterinsurgents. In Peru and Colombia, the insurgency and counterinsurgency have become intertwined with the narcotics trade.

National economies have become hooked on cocaine trafficking. As prices dropped because of a glut in production, dealers responded by widening the market with cheaper forms of cocaine, known in Colombia as *bazooco* and in Peru as *pasta*, cocaine sulphate that is the product of an intermediate stage of cocaine manufacture. Very cheap, it was smoked mixed with tobacco. The dealers targetted the poor in the United States. They formed a gigantic market that was hard to control from the view of the US government because of cultural differences between the poor and law enforcers. So crack was born.

In Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, the cocaine traffic has produced a distinct group of armed, predatory, primitive businessmen. They remain social pariahs to the traditional ruling classes but have intertwined economically with them. The smarter and more powerful among them aspire to the surname-laundering and wealth legitimization that comes from thorough integration with traditional society. In that vein, Roberto Suarez Gomez has offered to take care of the Bolivian national

The primitive transnational capitalists in Colombia's mountainous western region can make US\$2,200 from one hectare of coca bushes compared to \$374 annually from coffee trees. The coca farmer starts with the leaves (1), pours a solution leached from the coca leaves into a thickening solution (2) which is strained through cheese cloth (3), leaving behind the coca paste. The paste is sold to those who process it into cocaine and distribute it to the global market, trying to avoid scenes like the one above (4), a 325-kilo cocaine bust on the pleasure craft "Nice Stuff" in Miami.



debt. In Peru, the author of a similar proposition was a middle-level narco known as "Crazy Fly."

The Medellin Cartel made a better offer in 1984 from its Panama sanctuary to repatriate its capital, invest in Colombia and even cease dealing in cocaine in return for not being prosecuted when Colombian President Belisario Betancur was dead set on catching them after the murder of his minister of justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Although Colombia's hard currency reserves had dropped from nearly \$4.5 billion in 1981 to \$1 billion in January 1985—and now are up to \$3.4 billion—Betancur rejected the offer.

At the funeral of his slain justice minister, President Betancur called the narcolords "enemies of the whole of humanity." He promised all-out war on them. He meant every word. But the enemy was within the very institutions on which he counted to fight them. He could order the arrest of certain individuals. He couldn't cut his country's economy in half.

The Medellin Cartel belongs to the upper echelon of the traffickers' social and economic pyramid. At lower, broader levels, scores of young, audacious peasants in coca-producing areas have passed in a single year from shoeless poverty to owning more Ingram and Uru sub-machine guns than they could ever think of using.

US aid for narcotics control to the five countries with the largest drug production—Bolivia, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru—totalled an estimated \$48 million this year. Although that figure is up from \$20.6 million in 1984, it is no surprise that the war against drugs has suffered defeat after defeat in the effort to strangle a trade that means so much profit to inhabitants of the White Triangle. As a result, Latin American governments have lost authority in both urban and rural areas. That weakening may be a prelude in some parts of the White Triangle to the growth of a secular, non-ethnic Lebanonization and of eventual civil war.

If the war against cocaine trafficking is to have any hope of success at the supply end, the countries that are the source of the drug demand, the United States and Western Europe, must make a major commitment to strengthen substantially the legal economies of the key producer states.

But this commitment is not on their agendas. In the meantime, brave people have died in the fight. If they were North

Americans, their deaths have outraged their countrymen. If they were Latin Americans, they died largely unsung. ♦



مكتبة
من الأوص

No nomination, but still 'the big winner'

Jackson campaign seen as 'taking a lid off dreams' of black candidates

BY CLAUDE ROBINSON
from the United Nations, USA

"HE MAY NOT WIN the most delegates or the popular vote, but Jesse Jackson is still the big winner" of the 1988 campaign for the presidency of the United States.

The view is admittedly partisan since it comes from Gerald Austin, the manager of what Jackson himself frequently calls "the campaign of hope."

Although Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis is virtually assured of the Democratic nomination for president at the party's convention in Atlanta, Georgia, this month, political analysts agree that Jackson's campaign has altered the political dialogue about the widening gap between rich and poor Americans, the unfulfilled promise of racial equality and the need to wrest foreign policy from the grips of the cold warriors.

Archie Singham, professor of political science at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, believes that Jackson's growing appeal among white voters "could signal a re-alignment of politics" in the United States with whites less opposed to the idea of electing blacks to political office.

Claude Robinson, UN bureau chief of Inter-Press Service and former press secretary to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, covered the Jackson campaign.

When the Rev. Jesse Louis Jackson, 46, joined six white men early this year in the long, bruising quest for the Democratic nomination, most experts dismissed him either as a polite joke tolerated only to avoid the racist label or a repeat of his protest candidacy in 1984.

But the message of basic humanism and economic justice delivered in spell-binding oratory won almost total support among the black electorate and a strong showing among whites that cut across race and class lines.

Bob Borosage, a senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, a liberal research center in Washington, and a top advisor to Jackson, explains that the candidate "has demonstrated that he can lead a movement which brokers not only for blacks but for the left."

But the support has not transformed into enough Democratic delegates to prevent Dukakis's almost-certain selection as the party's nominee.

A *New York Times* survey of Wisconsin primary voters showed that more than half considered voting for Jackson but pulled back at the last minute because he was not "electable"—either because he was too liberal or black.

A Gallup survey showed that most whites would not vote for a black candidate for president regardless of qualification. Indeed, nearly all of the more than 100 threats on his life have been racially motivated, according to his

campaign staff.

With the end of the primary election campaign in June, Jackson had won about 1,100 delegates: that is, more than 25 percent of those going into the national convention. Dukakis' total of 2,200 gave him more than the 2,081 needed to win the nomination.

Ron Walters, a political science professor at Howard University in Washington, believes that Jackson's showing "has set the stage for altering the political dialogue" because his ideas have to be included in the party platform and in national policy if Dukakis is to defeat Republican Vice President George Bush in November.

With the black vote representing about 25 percent of the electorate, plus his support among white voters, Walters estimates that Jackson represented about one-third of the potential Democratic vote, something Dukakis and the Democratic Party cannot ignore.

On family farms in the Midwest and on picket lines with auto workers in Wisconsin or meat packers in Minnesota, with striking broadcast technicians or health workers in New York, Jackson emerged as the conscience of working people, including those threatened by plant closings and what he called "corporate greed."

Jackson found a ready response among blacks, Hispanics, the poor and others marginalized by "Reaganomics" (cut corporate taxes, cut social spending and increase military spending) or what the candidate himself called Ronald Reagan's reverse Robin Hood.

Under the Reagan presidency, corporate taxes went down and tax rates for the wealthiest citizens were reduced from 38.5 percent to 28 percent. Jackson wants these restored to their pre-1986 levels.

Since the 1970's, the share of national income going to the top 20 percent of income-earners rose from 40.6 to 43.7 percent while the share going to the bottom 20 percent dropped from 5.6 percent to 4.6 percent of the total.

Military spending rose from US\$157 billion in 1981 to \$282 billion in 1987, while "discretionary spending" in the social sectors fell from 5.7 percent of the Gross National Product in 1981 to 3.7 percent in 1988.

Walters, Jackson's deputy campaign manager for issues in 1984, said the key issues for blacks are jobs, drugs and education—that is, repairing "the social safety net that has been shredded under Reagan."

Linda Williams, a researcher at the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, believes that the black vote remains crucial to Democratic success.

The more Jackson shows he can expand his white support, the more likely

The presidential stars

Astrological forecast from India

WITH THE STUDY of stars rising in ascendancy in Washington, USA, as the result of Nancy Reagan's interest in astrology as political science, *WorldPaper* turned to eminent Indian astrologer Deepak Junnarkar in Bombay for the real scoop on the fate of US presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, his Democratic Party rival, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, and the Republican

Party candidate, Vice President George Bush. His search of the stars, completed before Dukakis virtually clinched the Democratic nomination in a final round of primary elections in June, produced the accompanying horoscopes for each man. With 100 percent representing the candidate's planets in perfect conjunction for victory, here are the chances of each man winning the presidency: Jackson, 78 percent; Bush, 98.2 percent; Dukakis, 99.2 percent.

It is for blacks to get elected in districts that are predominantly white, she says.

In foreign policy, Jackson has moved away from the mainstream position of building policy almost exclusively on anti-communism or pro-Israeli positions.

He was the only candidate to call for recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and mutual recognition by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a basis for negotiating a settlement in the Middle East.

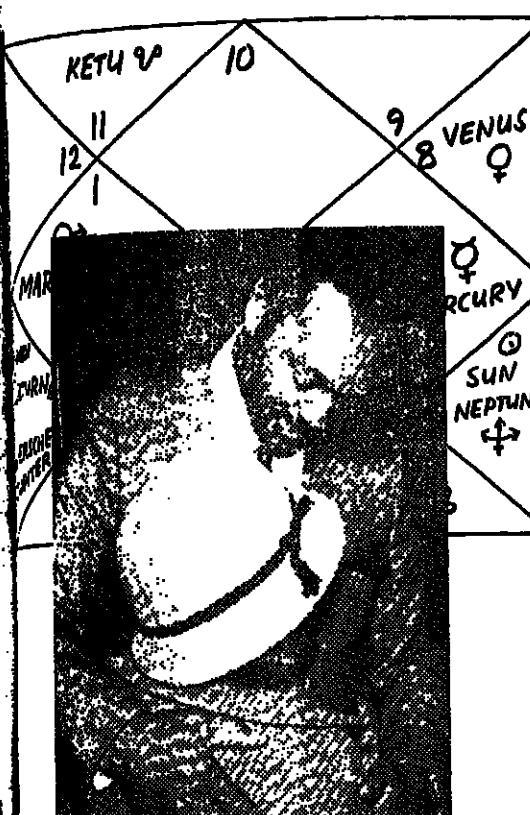
While under intense Jewish pressure in New York, he sought to distance himself from PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, influential Arab-Americans such as Professor Edward Said of Columbia University backed the Jackson candidacy for its contribution in helping to alter the US perception of the Middle East.

In southern Africa, Jackson has called for tougher sanctions against South Africa and an end to US-backing of anti-government guerrillas in Angola.

The Jackson campaign on US domestic and foreign policy has contributed towards what political scientist Walters calls "breaking the barrier"—removing finally the notion that a black person cannot expect to rise beyond the fringes of power, influence and leadership.

As Jackson himself told supporters in California: "If I can run for president, and be within three of the top, we are taking a lid off of dreams." ♦

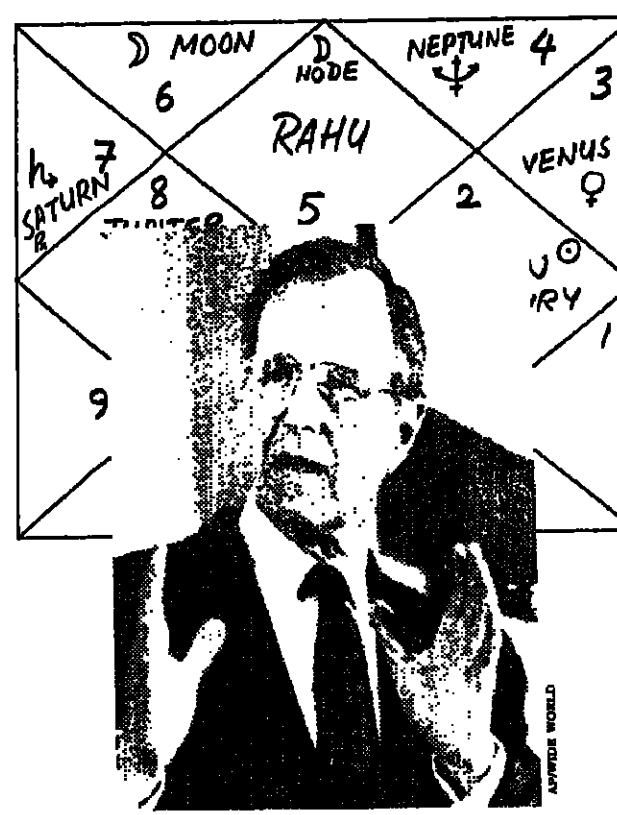
JESSE JACKSON'S TRIUMPH



• **JESSE JACKSON:** Born 3:30 p.m. EST Wednesday Oct. 8, 1941, Greenville, South Carolina: According to his planetary positions he is a man of mixed nature, temperamental and not steady in his thinking. He is unpredictable in his behavior. Mars in the 4th house and Mercury in the 10th house denote that he is always argumentative. Moon, Saturn, Herschel and Jupiter are in his 8th house which makes him inconsistent in nature and temperament but amenable to advice from women. There are so many unnecessary and sudden obstacles which block his progress. He has to be very cautious about his maternal relatives. He is popular among the female voters. His chances of winning are not very high.



• **MICHAEL DUKAKIS:** Born 6 p.m. EST Friday Nov. 3, 1933, Brookline, Massachusetts: According to his planetary position, he comes under the Moon's influence. At the time of his birth, he is governed by Saturn. His master, the planet Saturn, is in the 9th house with his own sign. Saturn is the best planet for politics. Dukakis is steady and unshaken by obstacles. He is positive and optimistic. He will turn even the worst disadvantage to his favor. His special quality is that he is defensive and aggressive at the same time. All this indicates that he will have excellent support of older voters and women. Because of this he may have the winning majority. Rahu being in the 10th house, he will have to be extra cautious.



• **GEORGE BUSH:** Born 10:30 a.m. EST Thursday June 12, 1924, Milton, Massachusetts: Having Rahu in the 1st house and Mars, Ketu and Herschel in the 7th house, Bush has come up in his life with great struggle. Only the Sun in the 10th house, Jupiter in the 4th house and Saturn in the 3rd house have helped him come to this position of eminence. He is a practical man of determination and perseverance. He is not sentimental. He doesn't impress the aged and women. He is a very straight forward man. By being honest he can command leadership from his party but he is not very popular because he is not diplomatic. He is blunt. Considering all the above, he stands only second chance.

Jackson's role is clearing path for a black president

His broader 1988 race brings possibility closer

BY LUCIUS J. BARKER
in St. Louis, USA

FOR TOO LITTLE attention has been given to the deeper overall significance of Jesse Jackson's campaigns in 1984 and 1988 for the Democratic presidential nomination. When viewed in broad perspective, the central thrusts of those campaigns hold important implications for our politics and society and could well determine the kind of future we will have as a nation and as a people.

Jackson's candidacy combines a powerful measure of principled symbolism with an increasing amount of substantive realism. His candidacy symbolizes dramatically many of the values and principles that we proudly espouse as a nation, e.g., freedom, justice, and

Lucius J. Barker, professor of political science at Washington University, St. Louis, USA, has written *Our Time Has Come* about his experience as a Jackson delegate in 1984.

equal opportunity for all. In 1984, and much more so in 1988, his effective campaigning has undergirded this symbolism with strong delegate strength and popular support.

The matter of issue identification and development has been especially crucial to Jackson's increasing support and success. In 1984, Jackson focused on civil rights issues, matters of primary concern to blacks and other minorities. In 1988, however, the thrust of his campaign was on socio-economic issues, such as poverty and unemployment, that cut across race and group lines. He challenged working class whites and blacks to come together rather than remain divided over problems such as busing and affirmative action that linger from racial battlegrounds.

Mainly through such issue identification and development, and his own attractive campaign style, Jackson has done much to rekindle or spark anew political consciousness and involvement among those who have long felt left out or excluded or have become disillusion-

ed or disaffected with politics. The history-making nature of Jackson's candidacy itself served as a strong motivating factor of its own and added to the force and appeal of his campaign.

The immediate beneficiary of Jackson's overall effort, when viewed in such terms as recruiting new voters, would appear to be the Democratic Party. When viewed in broader perspective, the entire country stands to benefit. Indeed, one major result of Jackson's candidacy will undoubtedly be to strengthen the nation's commitment to democratic processes. Jackson will influence the tone, character, and direction of both the Democratic Party and national politics generally, not only in 1988 but for years to come.

His candidacy reflected an effort to broaden the concept of "availability," a concept used to describe who can run for the presidency, and to overcome traditional norms of electoral politics which have defined presidential aspirations in terms of white males. Jackson is attempting to open that office to blacks and minorities just as John F. Kennedy did for Catholics in 1960. He seeks to replace white, male-dominated coalitions, traditionally oriented to support only white male candidates for president, with more broadly based coalitions that cut across race, class, and group lines. This new coalition politics would fundamentally alter the nature and scope of US politics, including electoral

strategies, agenda priorities, and resource allocations.

At bottom, Jackson is attempting to use presidential electoral politics to achieve fundamental policy change. This is a difficult undertaking. Of more long-term significance, campaigns like Jackson's help to prepare for a not-too-distant future when the US demographic mix could be quite different than it is today. Population increases among minority groups, such as Hispanics, suggest that US politics, work force, educational institutions and other sectors of society will become increasingly dependent upon these groups. Through his Rainbow Coalition, Jackson is one of the very few audible voices that is trying to get all people—black, white, brown, young, old, the haves and have-nots—to learn how to better work together so they can better live and achieve their full potential.

The basic challenge of Jackson's campaign cannot be minimized or ignored. It seeks to clarify and stress the importance of fully including the "locked out" so we can more readily understand how full inclusion will rebound to all of our collective and individual benefit. Serious problems and divisions affect all Americans: they stunt US growth and development, limit our potential, restrict our enjoyment, hem us in, and narrow our freedom at home and abroad. Our time has come to realize America's potential. ♦

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JESSE JACKSON'S TRIUMPH

Color is bar to presidency

Africans believe White House note ready for black

BY AMA YABRUNDI
in Accra, Ghana

SURPRISED THAT THE Rev. Jesse Jackson has risen as far as he has in US politics, Africans see his color preventing him from reaching the presidency.

Africans expected Jackson to lose the Democratic nomination not because they saw any personal shortcomings in

Ama Yabruni is a Ghanaian journalist.

him but because of what they considered was the rule of white supremacy in the United States. They await the Democratic convention this month to say that, once again, whites acted in accordance with a tacit agreement that blacks should not rule.

"The race for the presidential nomination has assumed racial undertones," says Kwadwo Bosompra, a lecturer at the University of Ghana. Another Ghanaian political scientist, who declined to be named, believes, "If

Jackson were white, he would be in the White House at the beginning of 1989."

"He is too liberal for the kingmakers in the United States," said Dr. K. Afari-Djan, who keeps tabs on African politics at Ghana's Institute of African Studies. "His audience and his white base are growing gradually, but that is not enough for him to win the Democratic nomination."

"A vote for a black who has radical ideas on internal and international issues would be a revolutionary departure from America's way of doing things."

Even in defeat, Jackson is the favored presidential candidate throughout most of black Africa.

"Africans are happy a black man has come a long way in American politics," says Dr. Afari-Djan.

Jackson, who has visited at least eight

west, central and southern African countries, is seen as the candidate closest to the continent—and not only because he is black.

Africans pay him attention because he has promised to reverse President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" in southern Africa.

"Jackson's views on US foreign policy appeals to Africans more than those of any of the contenders for the presidency," says a Nigerian Foreign Ministry official who asked not to be named.

As much as Africans admire Jackson, few openly comment on his candidacy. Apart from South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu, no African leader has said a word on the campaign or on Jackson.

"African leaders do not want to express support for his candidacy so as not to antagonize any future president," said Dr. Afari-Djan.

Other Africans are less circumspect or diplomatic about their support for Jackson.

"Win, Jackson, Win," was the cover headline of *The African Guardian* in Lagos, Nigeria. In the French-language *Jeune Afrique*, Marie-Roger Bilou wrote, "A black in the White House? It is not forbidden to dream."

Africans admire Jackson for starting and staying with his campaign, for serving as the voice of the voiceless, for speaking from his heart. Evans Ametor, a Ghanaian student leader, is convinced that "if Americans want the best man for the job, then Jesse Jackson can win."

Few Africans pay much attention to US primaries. The support for Jackson among the general population has been tempered by a lack of essential information about the man. His personal life is not known, and his name does not ring a bell in all circles.

Some Africans feel that the United States is hostile towards Africa, see no signs of a shift in policy and believe that no radical change will occur in US-African relations no matter who wins.

"The United States is not paying attention to Africa anyway so why should we pay that country any attention?" complained a Ghanaian civil servant.

Africans do not think Jackson is carrying a torch the way Martin Luther King did or that he is a man of the establishment like Andrew Young, the former US ambassador to the United Nations and now mayor of Atlanta, Georgia.

Larweh Therson-Cofie, a noted Ghanaian newspaper columnist, sees him as "the one who has given to black Americans and the underprivileged political leverage in America."

Others believe Jackson's fortunes are in the future. "The reason Jackson is working so hard now is that people will take him more seriously next time," according to a librarian at the Martin Luther King library in Accra.

Despite Jackson's loss in his bid for nomination, for now it is enough for Africans that his name has been imprinted in history as the challenger of the status quo. ♦

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BUSINESS CURRENTS

BY BRAD DURHAM



Bad business

West German business, once thought to adhere to a strict code of ethics, has been caught lately with its hand in the cookie jar.

While Ivan Boesky and other Wall Street scalawags are now doing hard time in the United States, businessmen in West Germany are running scams of their own that is costing German industry from US\$30 to \$60 billion a year, according to the Federation of German Criminal Officials.

In the last year, a former employee of Volkswagen AG confessed to complicity in a \$255 million foreign-exchange fraud, a former chairman of Krupp Stahl AG was arrested on suspicion of selling inflated service contracts to friends, two co-managers of Nukem G.m.b.H. were involved in a widespread bribery scandal in the nuclear industry and Nixdorf Computer AG has filed charges against some of its top managers for allegedly perpetrating a fraud worth millions of Deutsche marks.

As the white-collar class prepares to change into prison stripes, German criminologists wonder whether cooking the books is on the rise or prosecutors are getting better at detecting heretofore hard-to-detect swindles. "Though we have a much better system for detect-

ing and prosecuting offenders," says Volker Gehm, head of the economic-crime division of the Federal Criminal Office in Bonn "we have been around long enough to know that the number of cases is on the rise."

To meet the challenge, prosecutors are adding to their staffs economic-crime specialists, such as the foreign exchange trading experts responsible for cracking the VW affair.

Let's do golo

There was a time for Westerners when doing golo—business—in the Soviet Union was about as easy as landing a plane in Red Square. Lately, we've seen that both can be done, but not without relative hardships—as West German Mathias Rust can attest to from a Russian labor camp.

Since the Soviet Union legalized joint ventures with the West in January 1987, a major business gripe was the lag time in getting a visa and the unavailability of multiple-entry visas. They are crucial in the negotiation process and for conducting shuttle diplomacy with the home office. The Soviets have issued new, improved visa regulations, which took effect May 1. They speed the processing time for foreign business executive's visa applications from about 30 days to 48 hours and permit multiple-entry visas for those with permanent business contacts in the Soviet Union.

The debtors trading post

An innovative means for rescuing the world's wilderness by buying foreign debt dirt cheap under a debt-for-nature exchange could help ease Third World money burdens while slowing the

ravenous pace of logging, mining and cultivating that is destroying Third World jungles and forests.

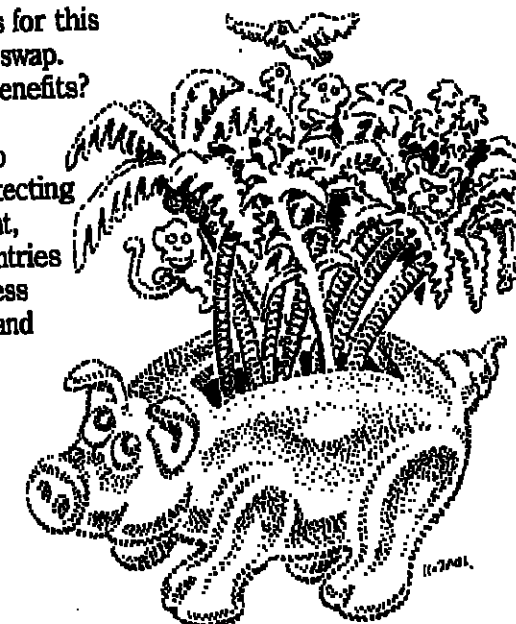
The World Wildlife Fund has agreed to buy at least US\$3 million of Costa Rican debt for about \$510,000 cash over the next three years. Lender banks are willing to sell their debt holdings at a deep discount because they want to get at least some of their money back rather than risk never being repaid. Now WWF takes that risk.

Under the agreement, the World Wildlife Fund gets bonds representing the debt and paying high interest in Costa Rican currency. The WWF will turn over the bonds to the *Fundacion de Parques Nacionales*, a private conservation organization. It will use the interest money to maintain Costa Rica's 33 parks and wildlife refuges and to buy tropical dry forest land for a proposed Guanacaste National Park.

Since February, WWF has agreed to buy \$4 million in developing countries foreign debt and has its eye on the Philippines, Mexico and Madagascar as future targets for this debt-for-nature swap.

The mutual benefits?

Environmental organizations do their job of protecting the environment, developing countries trim some excess debt baggage, and banks holding uncollectible loans can breathe a sigh of fiscal relief.



UNDERCURRENT

Off-track betting

The next wave in transportation might be a train that, thanks to the Japanese, not even the craftiest of engineers can keep on the tracks. There are no tracks.

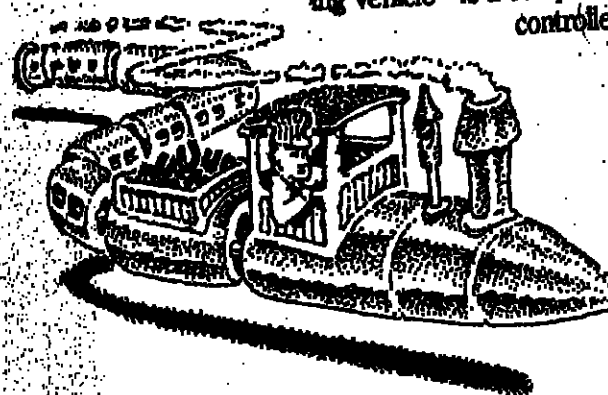
The MAGLEV—magnetically levitating vehicle—is a computer-controlled

train that floats above the surface on a magnetic field that lifts and propels the coach. Hiroshi Takeda, the senior chief researcher at the Japanese Railway Technical Research Institute said after logging 40,000 kilometers over nearly 16 years of testing, many with real, live passengers, the testing phase on the MAGLEV is complete.

The Japanese are tinkering with building this train over the 500 kilometers between Tokyo and Osaka, shaving the travel time from three-and-one-half hours to an hour. Takeda won't bet either way whether private industry will get involved. But you know Japanese industry.

The MAGLEV can hum along safely at 500 kilometers per hour, its operating costs are about half that of air travel and it's virtually noiseless. The price tag prevents the Japanese from building a fleet of MAGLEVs. The project between Tokyo and Osaka is estimated to cost from US\$25-\$40 billion.

But proponents of the MAGLEV argue it is Japan's moral duty to build the train. Masaru Ibuka, honorary chairman of Sony Corp. the worldwide electronics leader, has argued, "Is it enough just to accumulate money and buy up real estate and hotels overseas? Shouldn't we use at least part of our affluence to improve transportation around the world?"



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Elevating foreign policy to the human dimension

BY CROCKER SNOW, JR.

Twenty-four hundred years ago the father of medicine, Hippocrates, declared that "whatever you shall see or hear of the lives of men which is not fitting to be spoken, you will keep inviolably secret." The confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship has been sacred ever since.

When a doctor as a specialist on tropical medicine happens to end up treating prominent politicians ranging from Egypt's Nasser to Nicaragua's Somoza and Ortega and happens to witness calamitous natural and man-made disasters, there's a special political dimension to this confidentiality. While the Hippocratic oath may preclude disclosing details about such patient's state of health or mind, it certainly doesn't inoculate the physician from the virus of involvement.

Such is the case with Dr. Kevin M. Cahill, director of the Tropical Disease Center at New York's Lenox Hill Hospital and chairman of the Department of International Health at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Dr. Cahill has treated and become intimate with the aforementioned Third World leaders and with the peoples of their countries. Now he has written a special book about it.

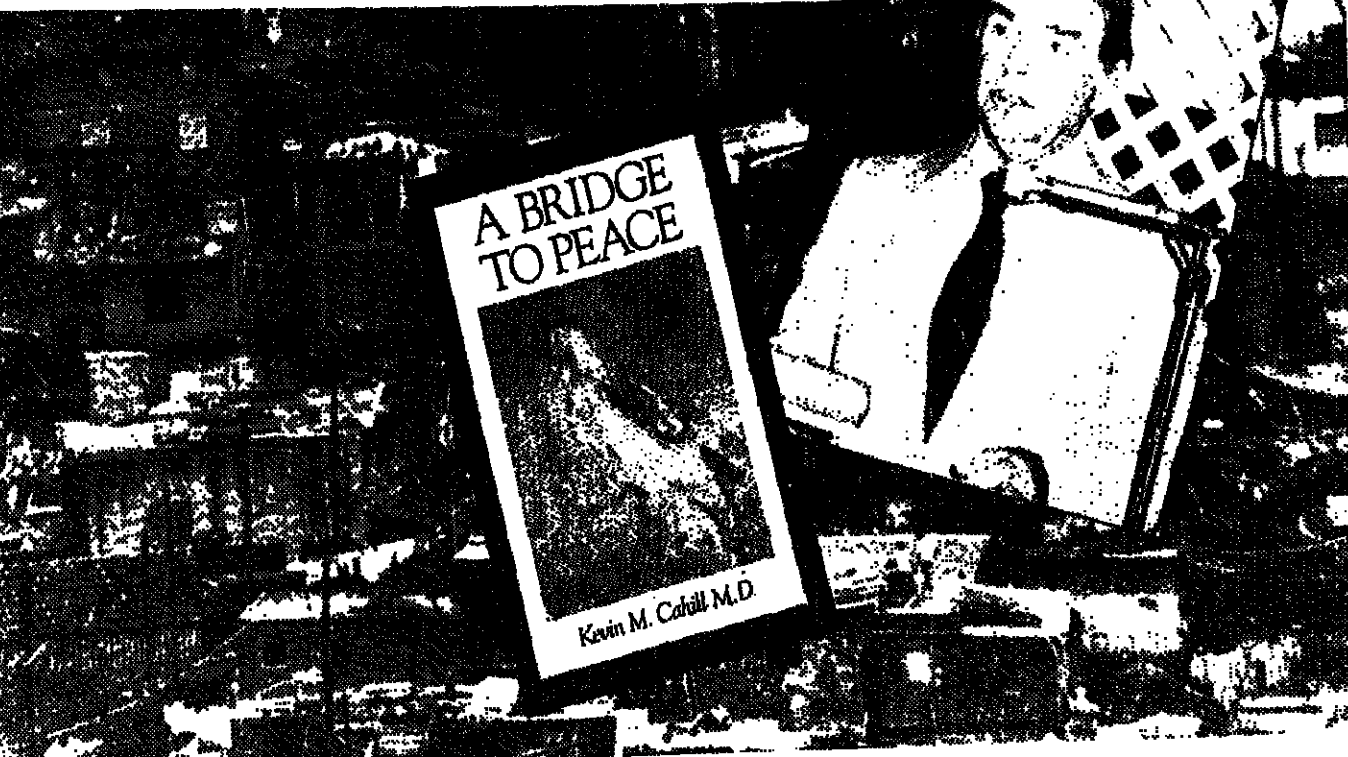
"For a quarter of a century I have had the privilege of working part of each year in the 'developing' lands of Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, serving as a physician during epidemics and in refugee camps, amid the chaos of natural disasters ranging from floods and droughts to earthquakes and famines," he writes in *A Bridge to Peace*, (Haymarket-Doyma, Inc., New York, 1988).

"My view of these lands, with the smells, sounds and feelings of naked, exposed human beings must be the opposite of the bombardier, seeing that reality through missile sights as faceless targets and goals."

Dr. Cahill gives a steamy, inside and deeply disturbing view of the reality of refugee life in Somalia, Lebanon, Northern Ireland and Nicaragua, all nations where he has a particular familiarity, and of the negative impact of big power attention on each.

He comes away as much more than a lobbyist. "You cannot see the things I've seen and heard the things I've heard and simply walk away in a cloak of anonymity," explains the doctor with an elf-like look in the hubbub of an Upper East Side eatery in Manhattan weeks before his cherished volume appears.

"You simply have to get involved."



There is a mixture of rage and compassion in Dr. Cahill's writing, rage at the ineptitude and counterproductive policies of governments and compassion for those victimized. His rare combination of training as a Jesuit and physician, combined with his Third World experience and Irish lyricism allows him to strum this dual chord for every unsettling harmony it's worth. He suffers neither fools nor sacred cows well.

Of the troubled Lebanon that he toured in 1982 at the request of New York's late Terence Cardinal Cooke, Cahill wrote: "Statistics are a game that politicians play in war. People far from the scene are having a great debate in the American press about the accuracy of death figures in Lebanon. But there is nothing subtle about the current carnage in Beirut if one can recognize blood or smell a festering wound or feel the feverish head of a dying child. There is no mystery about the scope of this tragedy if one walks the wards of the university hospital of the School of Theology and sees the limbed bodies, the fractured faces, the blind, the burned. These are real people, men and women and children, hundreds of them, and no amount of sophistry can dehumanize the horrors of war into a sterile column of figures. They were not numbers I examined; they were the innocent civilian debris of a war not of their making, but caused by policies that have left them a stateless people. Now they have their dead and their maimed to nourish their hatred and determination."

Of desperate Somalia, where he has travelled for many years setting up refugees relief programs and medical facilities, he writes, "It is impossible to regulate the customs of a people. Refugee food supplies donated by the United States do not include camel milk or dates or goat meat, the staples of a nomad diet. An effective barter system has emerged in Somalia with refugees trading some of their subsistence for more traditional foods or for essentials

such as soap and clothes. This adaptation of donations permits the refugees a minimum of human dignity, yet it brings criticism from those who demand a rigid accounting for every parcel of aid provided."

Of revolutionary Nicaragua, which he has visited almost yearly since his baptism of fire eight hours after the Christmas 1972 Managua earthquake

taught medicine four times a year for the last 15 years: "I have shared days with fellow physicians in the emergency rooms of Belfast, known colleagues whose children have been killed by the 'brave lads' because their fathers dared to care for the wounds of the enemy, and seen the destruction of a generation etched in the pinched, suspicious faces of women in the Falls Road and Ardoyne ghettos."

"From a purely pragmatic point of view, one must reject the failed guerrilla policies of force as well as the Republic's politics of denial. We must emulate the Jewish community and learn to lobby in a forceful manner, so that American politicians will no longer think their obligations are fulfilled by issuing fatuous St. Patrick's Day pronouncements."

Kevin Cahill is a prophet, with a bleeding heart. The merit of his writing about the Third World is that he has been there and he has seen it. He is unafraid to criticize the policies of any government and, what is much more rare, unselfconscious about being sentimental.

"Only the morally blind can miss the symbols of sacrifice in our world," Cahill concludes. "They are everywhere: on a wall in Belfast, where a child has scratched the desperate question, 'Is there a life before death?'; in the hollow eye sockets and the mocking bloated bellies of those dying from malnutrition in Bangladesh, in Africa, and in Latin America; and, surely, in the hopeless faces of AIDS patients who appear increasingly like Auschwitz prisoners as they inexorably approach death."

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Always innovative

By Camilla Weiss
Special to The Star

A CULTURAL atmosphere pervades the lobby of the hotel Tyche. Arab poets participating in the Jerash Festival are seated in small groups talking, laughing, and drinking coffee. Some are being interviewed by press correspondents. Buland Al-Haidari appears with his friendly smile, open character, and charming personality — in contrast to the gloomy figure one might have expected after reading his poems.

Before giving a brief account of his life, he insists on ordering a cup of sugarless coffee to help him keep awake. "We stayed up till 4 o'clock in the morning," he shrugs, then adds, "I was born in Iraq in 1926. I started my career as a journalist. I lived in Lebanon from 1963-1976. Now I live in London. I have published seven collections of poems, some of which were translated into foreign languages."

He hardly finishes his answer when he is interrupted by two poets who greet him, anxious to exchange a few words with him.

Al-Haidari's collections of poems, "Throbbing Clay," "Songs of the Dead City," "Footsteps in Exile," "Journey of the Pale Letters," "Songs of the Tired Guard," etc., bear connotations of death, fatigue, depression, and utter sadness. One may wonder whether deep inside the poet too is sad and miserable.

"Yes I am melancholic. In fact, melancholy constitutes a major part of my psychic state. My awareness of the limits of mortality and the transience of life left painful impacts on my soul. I am sad because I cannot see any depth in this life except through this sadness which renders more profundity to my feelings."

Hence, the dream motif is recurrent in my early poems. It is a means of seeking momentary escapism from my bitter surroundings. No sooner does harsh reality encroach upon the bliss of my dream than I find myself indulging in another. Although I derive pleasure from

moments of alienation, I love life and I always yearn for innovation in my life and in my poetic career."

Although Al-Haidari is termed a romantic poet, Badr Shaker Al-Sayyab, a contemporary poet, has described him as a realist. Al-Haidari sees no contradiction in being both. He says that true poetry is that which coalesces romanticism with realism, symbolism, and surrealism without overlapping. What Al-Sayyab means is that Al-Haidari penetrates deep into reality in search for truth.

He is the son of the city. He has lived in the city all his life, yet he greatly detests it. In his poems, the city stands as a symbol of hypocrisy and deception. In contrast, the village, in his poems, represents purity and honesty. However, in "The Lost Footsteps," he distorts the village and delineates it in a negative manner. Hence, he feels lost towards the end of the poem, not knowing where to go.

The city is not the only recurrent symbol in his poems. Other symbols are tempered with emotional dimensions. The woman, for instance, is one such symbol. To him, she is more than flesh and blood. She represents a vertical line of continuity and cultural while man represents the horizontal line of interruption and change. In his "Dialogue in Three Dimensions," the father sees his death in the mere birth of his son.

The waiter brings Al-Haidari another cup of sugarless coffee. He lights his third cigarette and says, "Time constitutes a fundamental dimension in most of my poems. In my 'Dialogue in Three Dimensions' which I consider superior to all my poetic works, I divided time into subjective and objective. The first is perceived in the structure of relationship between man and reality while the second lives in the texture of the relationship between man and the self and man and the absolute and cannot therefore be reckoned in any measurable way. There is always a complementary relationship between time and place in

my poems."

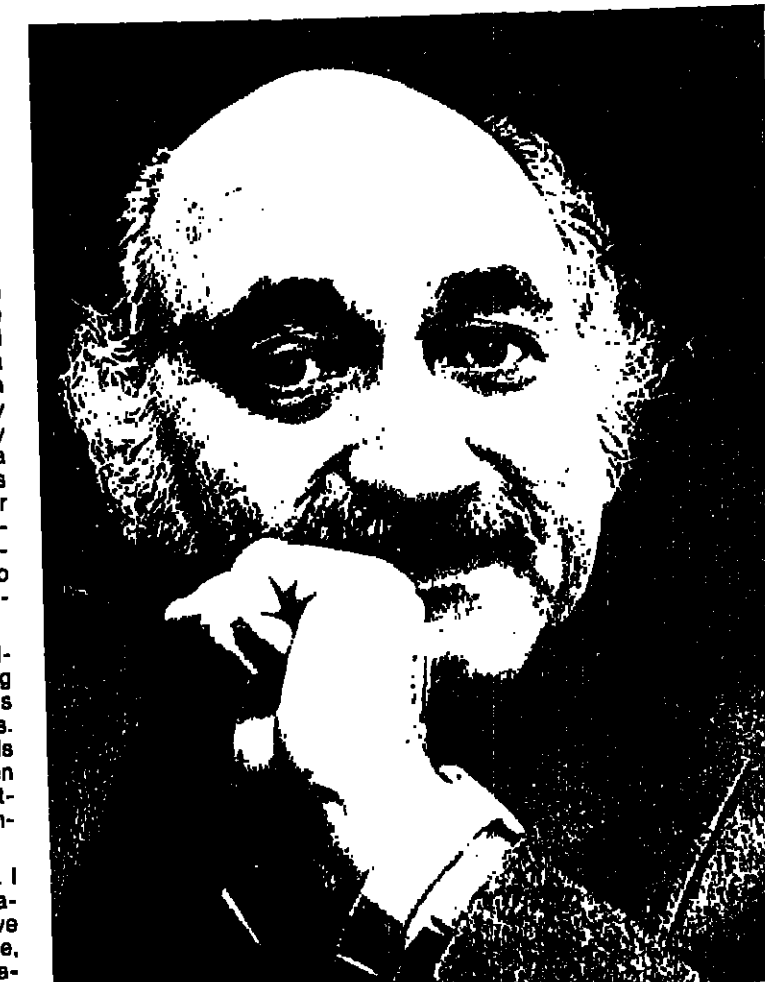
Abdel Wahab Al-Bayyati, a contemporary poet, describes Al-Haidari's new poetic technique as unique. He enthusiastically explains, "Poetry, more than a talent, is a formation in the sense of being a formative art which conceals formation. I present my ideas in such a concise manner, moving from one point to another that my poems are structured in a way that they have a beginning, a middle, and an end. I use spaces (...) in an expressive manner when I feel incapable of expressing a certain emotion explicitly, thus inviting the reader to fill in the spaces from the associations I have in mind."

He suddenly picks up his collection of poems "Throbbing Clay" from the table, flips its pages, and reads out few lines. He turns few pages and reads out other lines. A silence then follows as if Al-Haidari is collecting his ideas and then he continues.

"I select my words carefully. I employ suggestive and connotative terms rather than denotative or referential ones. For example, I would use the word 'knife' rather than 'dagger' as the former is more familiar to the reader and appeals more to him. Also, I have used the technique of three voices in my 'Dialogue in Three Dimensions' which represent the three interacting modalities of man: man in relation to the self, to the subject, and to the absolute. Within each individual, the poetic drama unfolds, in terms of his inner desire, his conflict with external reality and his beliefs — moral, religious, and philosophical. Moreover, I am fond of using onomatopoeic sounds in my poems to show the ticking of the clock and the echoes of footsteps."

He moves his hand as if waiting for total silence and recites from memory his poem "You are Convicted." He recites in an impressive way, demanding, and getting, one's full attention.

Al-Haidari's poems use the visual, auditory, and sensory perceptions. He employs his knowl-



Buland Al-Haidari

edge of abstract art and manipulates colours in the same psychological dimensions as used by expressionists: yellow for sickness, white for nihilism, grey for neutrality which implies worthlessness, etc.

Al-Haidari states, "I am currently in the process of writing a long poetic work using artistic forms in Picasso's Guernica. I am writing the scenario in collaboration with a cinematographer so that the poem is presented through pictures. The bull, in the Guernica, in its static position may represent Spain. The camera enlarges it in this picture. In another picture, this same bull may stand for Franco who turned his back to the cries of his nation. The camera dwarfs the size of the bull in this picture. I hope this work will succeed. If not, I shall be the first person to destroy it."

He points to his camera lying on the table and says in an informal manner, "I am an amateur photographer. I enjoy taking my own pictures. I have bought this camera from India. It has very advanced characteristics."

A Tunisian poet is standing in front of his table. Al-Haidari takes two photos of him. Then he proudly shows off his most recent collection of poems published in an innovative style. These poems are postcards which he sends to Beirut. Each poem is printed on a separate postcard with a very expressive picture representing the current state of affairs in Lebanon but most importantly matching with the theme of the postcard. "I have taken these pictures myself," he comments.

"I told you I like always to be innovative," he says with a smile.

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

4 AUGUST 1988

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Bolstering Palestinian nationalism

The decisions, announced by His Majesty King Hussein Sunday evening through a televised national broadcast, came as a natural response to the Arab consensus reached at the Algiers Summit that the Palestinian national identity should be given every possible opportunity to assert itself and strengthen its impact on the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict. True to its pan-Arab principles and nationalistic commitments, as it has always been, Jordan did not hesitate to take the necessary measures that could enhance the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)'s position as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

There is no doubt that the decisions were painful both to the decision-makers in Jordan and to the brethren in the occupied Arab territories. The union between the two banks of Jordan has set a unique example for the long-cherished dream of Arab unity over about three decades. Jordanians and Palestinians have lived in complete harmony, sharing common grievances and waging a joint struggle against the same enemies. Their wise courageous leadership had provided them with the incentives to maintain and strengthen their unity and foil successive attempts to undermine it. However, when the need to separate the family arose the leadership acted in a manner deemed to be the best in serving the cause which Jordan has fought hard to promote and advance at all regional and international levels.

The consequences of the decisions will certainly affect thousands of West Bank Palestinians who have been dependent on Jordan for their day-to-day living. The concern, which the decisions have caused among Palestinians in the occupied territories, is genuine and understandable. But these Palestinians must be assured that Jordan, under King Hussein's leadership, can never abandon its commitment to extend every possible help to them within the limits of the new relationship which the latest decisions have established.

In the meantime the PLO must act quickly, and with maximum efficiency, to prove that it is capable of carrying out the huge responsibilities laid upon it as a result of Jordan's move. If this is what the PLO wanted it should then be able to cope with the new challenge and undertake the enormous burdens with courage, resolution, and meticulous calculation.

Arab states need also to be reminded that the vacuum created by the Jordanian decisions, places heavier responsibilities upon them towards the beleaguered Palestinian people and their pan-Arab cause.

In the end one needs to assert that the separation can never be final or irreversible. The Jordanian decisions must be viewed as merely another stage in the struggle to liberate the occupied lands and advance the Palestinian cause.

Fruits of peace

The United Nations is witnessing intensive peace negotiations between Iraq and Iran orchestrated by the Secretary-General Mr. Perez De Cuellar, who has continued his separate meetings with the foreign ministers of the two countries. And while this diplomatic offensive was going on in New York both Gulf countries were still engaged in military activities on the war front. Mr. Cuellar's efforts are now focused on details regarding direct negotiations and the arrangement of the long-awaited ceasefire on the battle-front.

It is hoped that the two countries, which have been locked in an eight-year-old war will overcome all obstacles and agree on a date to halt all land, air, and sea hostilities and commence negotiations which will eventually lead to peace.

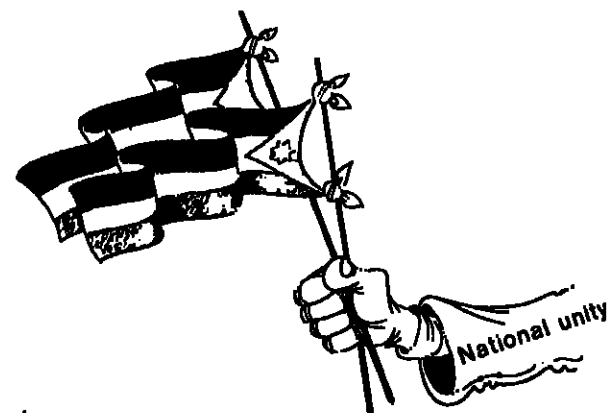
One can only remind both parties of the bitter taste of war, a war which has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides, caused losses in billions of dollars, and crippled the economies of the two countries and the whole region. We are certain that Iraq and Iran will come to terms and will soon enjoy the fruits of cherished peace; and with them so will the countries of the region.

It is still early to chart a plan for future reconstruction of war damage, but one looks with optimism at the future — if all intentions are honest and genuine.

Peace on the eastern flank of the Arab world would also direct our attention to the central issue before the Arab Nation, that of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict. We should also mention with pride efforts to unite the countries of the Arab Maghreb, which would bring enormous material and moral aid to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

There is definitely a room for optimism, but our hopes and ambitions can only be realistic if they are accompanied by sincerity and integrity on the part of countries of this region.

We expect an end to hostilities between Iraq and Iran very soon. And with the silencing of battle-guns, the sweet clamour of reconstruction which will bring prosperity back to our neighbourhood, will be heard.



Samih Husni

Bush may profit from a Gulf-war cease-fire

The George Bush campaign for the US presidency seems certain to benefit from Iran's acceptance of a cease-fire with Iraq, which is being interpreted in the Republican circles as a vindication of President Reagan's policy of firmness toward the Islamic Republic.

By Masood Halder
Special to The Star

NEW YORK — The tentative acceptance of cease-fire by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has left Reagan administration officials and campaign workers of the Republican presidential candidate, Vice-President George Bush, literally jumping with joy.

For nearly two years the Reagan administration has had to bear the cross of the Iran-Contra affair, but it can now confidently claim the success of its Gulf policy — the whole gamut of it, from the tilt toward Iraq, escorting of Kuwaiti and other neutral ships to the head-on confrontation with the Iranian gunboats.

So elated are the administration officials with the possibility of a diplomatic and political bailout resulting from the Iranian decision, that the US mission at the United Nations recently decided not to push forward a proposal before the Security Council for an arms embargo against Iran.

The biggest beneficiary of a Gulf war breakthrough will be Vice-President Bush, for whom the vindication of the administration's policy in Iran's acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution 598 is being described as little less than a manna from heaven. Bush has been under considerable heat, and not only from his Democratic rival Michael S. Dukakis, over his prominent role in the Iran-Contra affair.

But the shadow cast by Iranian events over the American politics, dates earlier than the Iran-Contra affair. In fact Iran influenced two previous presidential elections. In 1980 Jimmy Carter lost to Ronald Reagan because of his failure to obtain the release of the 53 US embassy hostages (freed after 444 days of captivity on the day of Reagan's inauguration) and President Reagan's re-election was due at least partly to his strong line against Iran. Now with the 1988 election less than four months away Iran looms over the American horizon again and the events in Tehran seem certain to reinforce the Republicans.

Iran's attacks on US interests and allies, Bush could claim, were thwarted by the Reagan administration's firmness and leadership in protecting independent shipping in the Gulf and standing up to Iran. There would be some justification in the argument, although Iran's decision was evidently forced by continuous Iraqi successes in the battlefield.

However observers feel that Iran's acceptance of the United Nations Resolution 598 means that it requires the United States to take a leadership role in diplomatic and political manoeuvring, a challenge which can also spell trouble for Bush because of his previous performance in the Iran-Contra affair.

The issues of ending the conflict before its eighth anniversary in September, re-establishing diplomatic relations with Iran, and building a new framework for

Gulf security are likely to go well beyond November and become one of the main tasks for the next president.

Barry Rubin, a fellow at the Johns Hopkins University's school of advanced international studies, says that it is not clear whether Tehran is ready for peace, even though military setbacks, economic troubles, heavy civilian casualties in the 'war of the cities', and the fear of further Iraqi missile and chemical attacks have made the conflict increasingly unpopular in Iran.

Rubin believes that the critical variable that governed Iran's policy shift has been the success of Ayatollah Khomeini's lieutenants in convincing him that continued conflict would threaten the survival of his revolution.

The United Nations hopes to secure a truce that will lead rapidly to a peace settlement. Some issues will be hard to resolve, number one on the list being Iran's demand that Iraq be found the aggressor in the war. A United Nations committee is already working on that demand.

Iran, it is feared, may not be in a hurry for a settlement so long as it enjoys a cease-fire; a truce would give it time to rebuild its army and to export enough oil to repair its damaged economic and war machine, according to the analysts.

Iraq suspects that its Arab allies and America will pressure it for concessions: the Arab governments for a quick settlement and the United States in order to resume its relationship with Iran. Rubin is of opinion that, if Iran drags its feet in bringing a swift end to the war, Iraq would be prepared to resume the war again.

Thus, America must help the United Nations by keeping the pressure up on Iran to act quickly in starting negotiations. The UN initiative could still explode in the midst of American elections.

Amaleis Baram, an expert on the Gulf based at the University of Haifa, feels that the forthcoming period of reassessment and re-equipping, however, is not expected to result in a lessening of Iran's revolutionary fervor. He cites Ayatollah Khomeini's comment, while accepting cease-fire, that "we are refilling our batteries."

Baram is of opinion that what we are seeing in Iran "is a replay of the Russian revolution." He says, "Khomeini is the new Lenin, (his designated successor) Hossein Montazeri, is the new Trotsky, and (acting commander-in-chief) Ali Khamenei (No. 2) Rafsanjani the new Stalin." Just as with the Bolshevik revolution, he says, the three will now work in tandem to consolidate the revolution from within, strengthening the army, and helping the underground movements abroad, especially in Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

The task of the Bush campaign, as well as of the future administration in the coming months, will be to maximize its advantage in a situation of great flux and minimize diplomatic risks — at any rate avoid any repetition of the Iran-Contra affair.

Masood Halder is the United Nations and North America Correspondent for Academic File, based in New York.

4 AUGUST 1988

Your movie guide

YOU ARE what you read, or watch? It is a long-cherished tradition, here in Jordan, that young men make use of the Eid holiday to spend as much time as they can at cinemas. This is probably the single most popular social activity that Jordanian youth engage in during leisure periods. Undoubtedly, cinema houses compete heatedly against each other, pushing aside films which do not attract large audience, while advertising "hot" sellers and "knock-outs".

To put my reader in the mood of what young Jordanians saw in the five-day Eid holiday last week, I will mention the titles of Eid movies as advertised in local papers. I have not picked these titles to serve my purpose, but honestly translated them — all of them, into English.

Basman cinema offered two films for one ticket: "Super Ninja, part two" (cheap Chinese production), and (roughly translated): "Hard-to-figure-out-girls", an even cheaper-quality Syrian production.

Al-Husseini cinema also showed a two-film extravaganza: "Jackie Chan — the Heroes Fury, Part Two" (this was the cinema's own title, the original title is Project A-Part II), and an Indian production bearing the sensational title "The Return of the Iron Chiefs".

Raghadan cinema offered three hits: "Magnificent Warriors", a Turkish-delicat mouth-watering production aptly named "My Mistress" starring "your beloved star Serpil", and the third was yet another of Jackie Chan's Martial arts masterpiece entitled "Drunken Master".

Palestine cinema challenged its competitors by offering four films: "A Monster From Hell", "The Ripper", "Ruthless Commando", and another of Jackie Chan's films "Kung Fu Rebel".

Granada cinema topped all the rest by running a block-buster 10-film-programme. They were: "The Devils", "Dance, Dance", "The Dragon's Path, starring Jackie Chan", "Ferocious Hyena", "Bassia's Stampede", "Dust and Gains", "Gang of Bad Girls", "Adventures of a Naughty Student", "The Fantic", and last but not least, the best international movie "My Revenge is Your Women".

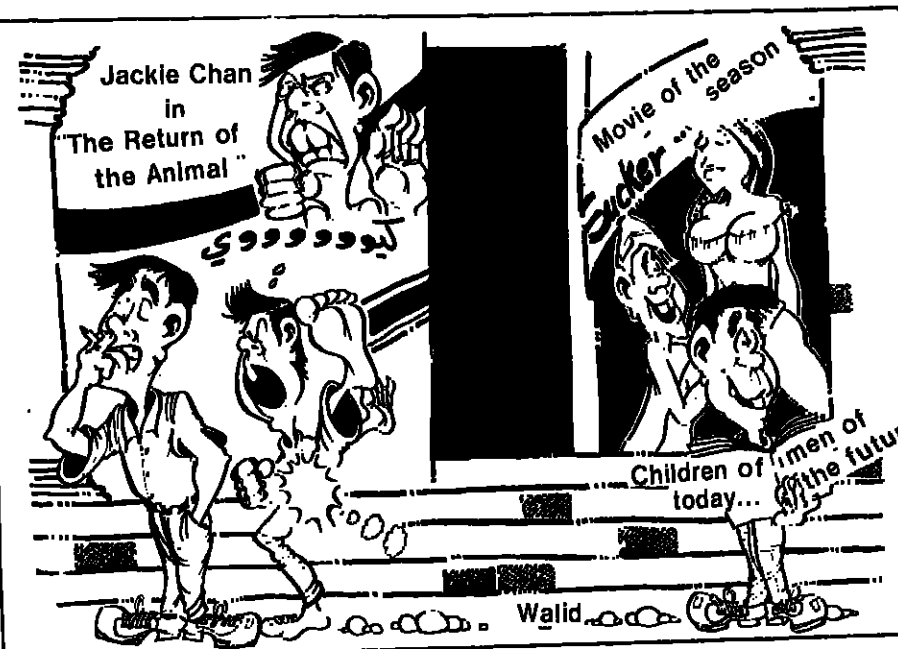
In Haid, north of the country, Jackie Chan was invading cinema houses after



Memorandum

By

Osama El-Sherif



he had made his presence felt in Amman, Zarqa and Aqaba. But Romance found its way to the cinemas of the north and south through movies like "Beach Girls", "Smile among the Tears" and "Girl among the Boys".

India's first Hindi 3D movie "Shiva's Revenge" was shown at Al-Nujoom cinema and theatre in Amman. Spectators, it is said, have enjoyed watching this movie using special glasses, which they picked up along with their tickets.

I leave it up to the readers to deduce whatever facts there are from the above description of the cinema guide during the Eid. I think it is wrong to blame television for the increase in violent attitudes among the young and the decline in moral values. Cinemas remain the greater danger because they are not patronized by officials, parents and social workers. They are a danger which we seldom think of, simply because none of us would take his family to see "My Lover is Extremely Crazy" or "Ninja vs. Mafia". Cinemas are taken for granted because they remain a romantic soft underbelly

Americans do weep

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

IT LIKES to say "Americans don't weep." But this year it just isn't so. First of all is the "Big drought that's spread misery among the farmers of the Middle West and all the rest of us.

Then there's a financial scandal in the Pentagon.

And a US cruiser has shot down an Iranian Air-bus, killing about 290 civilians — by mistake.

While the drought is centred in the Middle West it is also felt in California, Texas, and the East. But Americans are not likely to starve as there are reserves. Financially, however, many farmers and others dependent on the farmer's business are being ruined. Not since the 1930's have Americans seen anything like this.

This time there is a meteorological explanation. It seems that the jet stream, that is supposed to roll rain clouds from the North Atlantic over the Middle West during the summer, has failed. It has, for reasons not known, split, and one half has moved north into the Hudson Bay area, which doesn't need it, and the other half southward to Mexico, which doesn't know what to make of it.

Traditional farmers out West are a hazy breed. They don't cry, not in public. They believe that the drought will pass. But may be it won't. There is a theory that the splitting of the jet stream could



View from the US

become partly permanent. Why? No one knows, but there's a theory, again, that it might be caused by the warming of the earth brought about by the accumulation of gases from human pollution in the stratosphere which prevents the warmth of the earth from escaping.

Then there's the Pentagon scandal. Of course Americans have been endured over the decades to many scandals. But this one involves still unestimated billions, and right in the centre of the government.

It grows, it seems, out of the democratic system by which the Defence Department puts up everything it has to buy for bids, everything from shoes and gasoline to submarines and bombers. The result is a paper whirlwind of bids, responses, counter-proposals, and correspondence. A manufacturer in Kansas doesn't always know the gossip and rumours of Pentagon corridors. So he hires consul-

View point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

A truce or final peace?

IRAN'S SUDDEN dramatic acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598, to end its eight-year old war with Iraq, has been necessitated by compelling factors which have rendered Tehran incapable of continuing the costly conflict. The move, however, must not be construed as a sign of genuine change in Iran's future intentions. The Mullahs in Tehran are far from being persuaded to stop trying to export their revolution to the rest of the Muslim world.

This intent, to export the revolution is perhaps the major reason that has prompted Iran to reconsider its rejection of the Security Council resolution and to try to seek an end to the conflict. For Iran is not now in a position to finance both the war and its huge network of terror which has been operating in many parts of the world in the past eight years.

The depletion of Iran's resources has been caused by Iraq's unabated air raids on key Iranian economic installations and tankers transporting Iranian oil. The decline in oil prices has contributed to Iran's cash crisis. The Ayatollahs found themselves unable to maintain a costly war and, at the same time, spend millions of dollars on their terror networks abroad. They had to opt either for an end to the war or the dissolution of the networks of "holy terror."

They have chosen to try to end the war because, in recent months, its costs have become unbearable by their fragile economy. Iraq's latest military success has undoubtedly played a key role in forcing Iran to tend to reconciliation, but it is of utmost importance to caution that the Iranian decision in no way means that Tehran has abandoned its policy of aggression against Iraq and other Gulf States. Iran is still firmly dedicated to attempts to overthrow governments and destabilize the Muslim world through acts of subversion.

Iran, from now on, will try to accomplish what it has failed to achieve by war through stepped-up terrorism. Substantial portions of the money spared from the discontinuation of the war would be used to intensify the terror campaign.

The overthrow or even destruction, of the present government in Baghdad remains a top priority for the Iranian regime. Having failed to achieve that objective by war it is expected that the Iranian Mullahs will embark on a new more subtle course of action. Terrorism and subversion are for them the natural alternative to a lost war.

Iraq and other Arab Gulf states should place themselves on a constant maximum alert. Iran has opted for a brief truce and not for a final peace.

Such, perhaps, is part of the price of being a great power. Americans have reasons for weeping.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 17

Spree of demolitions in the occupied territories

Israeli authorities expel 8 Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The Israeli army demolished homes of 10 West Bank Arabs suspected of throwing firebombs on Israelis and Arab collaborators, the army spokesman said.

The homes destroyed in the West Bank town of Beit Umar, near Hebron, and a cluster of towns near Ramallah belonged to members of guerrilla cells that hurled at least half a dozen firebombs, the spokesman said. Two other houses were sealed, he added. Israel has a long-standing policy of destroying the homes of suspected guerrillas in order to deter attacks. The punishment is often meted out before the guerrillas have been tried, as was the case early Wednesday.

The suspected guerrillas belonged to a cell that targeted Israeli civilian vehicles, as well as army jeeps and Arabs suspected of collaborating with Israel, the army said.

Meanwhile clashes broke out Wednesday morning in Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, as shopkeepers extended for a third day the two-day commercial strike observed throughout the territories Monday and Tuesday.

Israeli troops killed one Palestinian and wounded 11 Tuesday as Arabs shuttered stores and halted transportation for a second day to protest Israel's deportation of 29 Palestinians in the past seven months.

The killing triggered disturbances in Nablus and the nearby Balata refugee camp, and nine Palestinians were wounded by army gunfire, officials at two Nablus hospitals said. Seven Arabs were injured by rubber bullets and beatings, doctors said.

In the West Bank village of Dura, about 25 miles south of Jerusalem, troops shot and wounded two Arabs, the army said. The clash erupted after masked Palestinians stoned a bus carrying Arab workers to Israel, and then turned on troops who intervened, Israel radio said.

In the Shati refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip, troops fired tear-gas after demonstrators violated a curfew and stoned an army patrol, an Arab reporter said. Officials at the Shifa Hospital in the nearby Gaza city said that 10 Shati residents had been treated for beating injuries and others 10 for tear-gas inhalation.



A Palestinian teenager is lined up against a wall in the Christian quarter of Jerusalem's old city.

The army on Monday deported eight Palestinians to Lebanon in unmarked cars and ordered six more ousted as Arabs in the occupied territories staged a two-day strike to protest Israel's policy of expulsions. The deportations brought to 29 the number of Arabs expelled in the nearly eight-month-long Palestinian uprising.

In the West Bank city of Nablus, troops wounded two Palestinian youths, including a 12-year-old boy shot in the neck, after their jeep was stoned by masked Arab protesters, officials at Al-Itihad Hospital said.

The eight expelled Palestinians were visited by their families at Jneid prison near Nablus hours before being deported. Relatives said that they had watched the deportees be-

ing driven away in unmarked cars with their windows blocked by newspapers and black plastic bags. Security sources said that six more Palestinians had been handed deportation orders under emergency regulations enacted by Israel in August 1985.

An army spokesman said that the eight deportees had been transported to Israel's northern border with Lebanon and sent north "in the usual way." He would not elaborate. But most deported Palestinians were transported by taxi. The spokesman said that the eight were senior activists in guerrilla organizations and accused them of "incite and subversive activities."

Among the deportees was a journalist of the Jerusalem Arabic language Al-Fair newspaper, Loui Ali Nafah Abu, who was accused of being a senior activist in the PLO in Nablus. Other deportees included a Bir-Zeit University lecturer and a labour leader from El-Bireh.

Al-Fair Managing Editor Maher Abu Khater denounced the deportations as "an extreme form of punishment and an obvious violation of basic human rights." The US administration has also voiced criticism of the policy.

In another development, underground Arab uprising leaders issued an unusual leaflet Monday in Hebrew and Arabic urging Israeli soldiers to refuse military duty in the occupied territories. "Reject the service, go home to your family, and fight to change the way your leaders and government think," the leaflet said. "They don't care what price you and our people are paying for the occupation."

In the meantime prayers on the Muslim Friday holiday passed without incident, however. The general strike prevented many worshippers from reaching Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa Mosque, where 300 policemen were on alert to avert any possible unrest.

In the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah the only movement was of children selling newspapers from door to door, local residents said. The central roads of the town were blocked with rocks and burning tires, and two "illegal" PLO flags were hung on an electric pole.

In Bethlehem activists poured oil on the streets to prevent workers from going to their jobs in Israel. One wall, someone had written in red spray paint, "death to the Zionists."

Streets of Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, and the occupied Gaza Strip were deserted except for soldiers and military jeeps, local reporters said.

In the last few days police rounded up 40 suspects from Arab villages and neighbourhoods in East Jerusalem, police said Friday. The suspects are suspected of organizing and participating in anti-Israeli violence. Among those arrested were two 18-year-old Palestinian girls suspected of sewing green-red-black and white Palestinian flags, which are illegal in Israel. The police found four Palestinian flags in their possession, Israeli radio said.

The fliers warned residents that they would face fines of 15,000 Israeli Shekels (about \$9,500) and imprisonment if they did not clear PLO slogans and nationalist graffiti off their homes. "If you clear the slogans there will be no problems and no punishment," the leaflet said. It was signed, "the military commander of Judea and Samaria," using the Israeli biblical names for the West Bank area.

Neither Israeli nor Palestinian sources were able to provide an updated figure for the number of Palestinian women who have been jailed since the uprising started. Some 5,800 Arabs have been detained, according to last month's military figures, but the overwhelming majority of prisoners are men.

Palestinian activist in jail



Faisal Hussein

secret meetings with Israelis. He said his arrest last fall may have been partly the result of secret discussions with Moshe Amirav, a former member of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing Likud Bloc.

Last Wednesday Hussein was engaged in a rare public dialogue with Amirav and Israeli peace activists. He urged Palestinians to enter into direct negotiations with Israel, backing a moderate line recently adopted by PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif. "As a Palestinian my problem is with the Israelis - so I must speak with them," Hussein told several hundred people, most of them Israelis, during the meeting at a Jerusalem theatre.

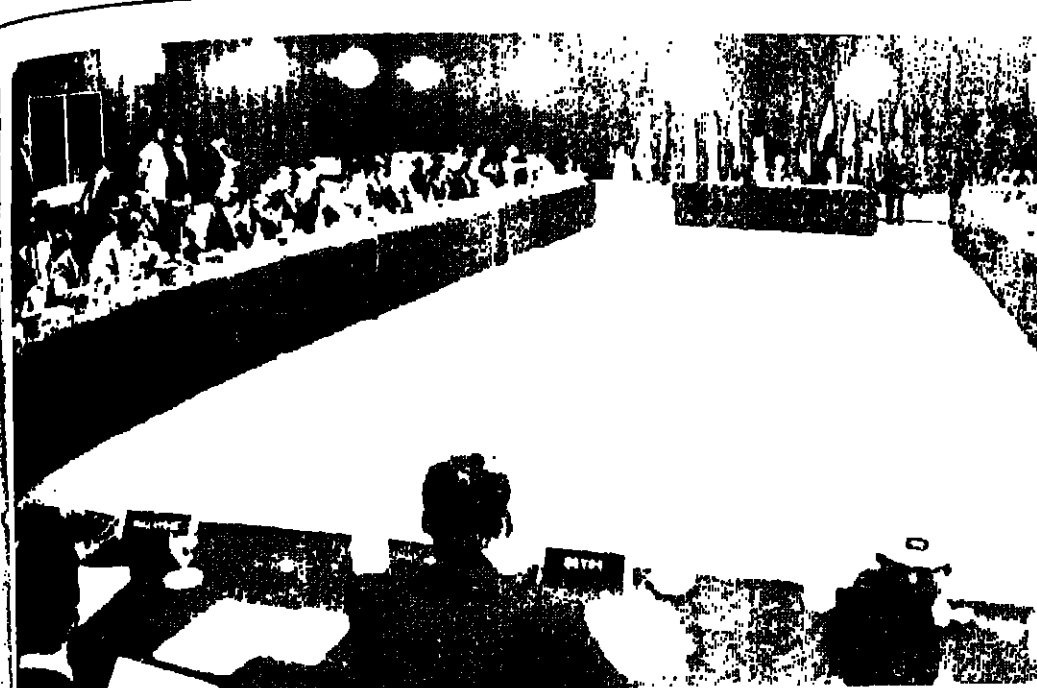
Abba Eban, a senior legislator of the left-of-center Labour Party, criticized Hussein's arrest. "We tend to mock any expression of moderation and to give weight only to radical statements," Eban told Israeli army radio.

Finally, later Sunday pro-PLO activist Hanna Siiora and about a dozen members of the Peace Now Movement protested against Hussein's detention in front of the Jerusalem lockup, where he was held.

Masked Palestinians raise the picture of a martyr in Beit Jala



4 AUGUST 1988



Will OPEC maintain the production ceiling?

Toward a new oil-price war?

Warnings by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, that they will ignore their OPEC-assigned oil output quotas if other members continue to produce above approved levels, can trigger another oil price war, perhaps as early as this summer.

By Rawhi A. Abeidoh
Special to The Star

ABU DHABI — Have the past two years healed the wounds inflicted by the 1985 oil-market collapse? Has the nightmare been forgotten? Several factors seem to be working toward a speedy re-enactment of 1986. There are a weak and nervous market waiting to be led, continuing price and production quota violations by OPEC member states, and a lack of co-operation between the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and non-OPEC producers.

These were the fundamentals that precipitated the 50 per cent fall in world oil prices in the summer of 1986. Yet these evidently important issues demanding urgent attention were left unresolved at the June meeting in Vienna, which decided instead to maintain the status quo and extend a non-violated agreement on prices and production for a further six months. But six months may prove to be a long time.

With oil prices hovering about \$5 below the OPEC benchmark of \$18 a barrel, officials and traders alike are apprehensive about what one analyst described as the "especially difficult months of July and August." The outlook in the longer term is no more promising. A widely-expected pickup in demand during the winter season, it is believed, will not be accompanied by price appreciation unless discipline is restored within the OPEC ranks.

That lack of discipline is seen to be behind the present weakness in the market; sellers are competing to increase their sales, and reluctant buyers are asking for bigger discounts. A hypersensitive market already seems destined to become more susceptible to rumor and speculation and hence more unstable.

OPEC production rose to around 18.8 million barrels a day during the first half of June from 18.6 million barrels a day in May. This drew a stiff reaction from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, both threatening to cut their output unless other OPEC members reined in their production. If the two carry out their threat OPEC production will

easily exceed 19 million barrels a day, and perhaps reach 20 million barrels a day, by August. OPEC insiders have indicated that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait may have included the United Arab Emirates in their blanket warning. The UAE's Mineral Resources Minister, Sheikh Mana Saeed al Otaiba, recently announced his rejection of the country's \$48,000 barrels a day quota and insisted that the UAE's "fair and official quota is 1.5 million barrels a day."

Whether Saudi Arabia and Kuwait realize their output increase or not, and indeed whether the UAE boosts its "quota" or not, the market is already saturated, with inventories reaching a height of about 4.7 billion barrels in the non-communist world — some 100 million barrels above last year's level. There are also signs that major consumers may decide to get rid of some of their stocks of crude if prices continue to decline. In other words, consumers may add to an excess supply usually attributed to the producers.

The Japanese oil industry is already reported contemplating such a move. Ready to enter the market then will be some 35 million barrels of excess crude, which was bought by the Japanese refiners in May and June to escape a \$1.5 a barrel tax on imported oil effective 1 August. According to one estimate by the Middle East manager of a major Japanese oil company the refiners may be planning to unload their excess crude during July, August and September. So, OPEC must cope with yet another external pressure on prices.

The pressures have predictably fueled speculation about the next direction of the oil price. A London-based trader for a Gulf Arab state expects crude oil prices to drop as low as \$12 a barrel if OPEC's behaviour remains unchanged. The industrial countries are still reaping the benefits of the 1986 price fall.

The dangers inherent in the situation are, therefore, self-evident and can be averted only if a political compromise, whose tentative signs emerged at the June 11-14 OPEC meeting in Vienna, can be realized.

The change was brought about, according to Kuwait Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa As-Sa-

bah, by sheer "hard work." He said that the ministers realized that, "if you want to split this organization into a majority and a minority on a purely political basis, what you will wind up with is no organization." Insisting that he was speaking as an "oilman", and not as an "oil minister", Sheikh Ali left no doubt that the outcome, a shaky compromise as it seemed, represented a victory for the powerful minority of five Gulf Arab producers against the divided majority of eight members.

What was not said, though, was that the Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Iraq — were no longer ready to sacrifice their market share to defend official prices. "The present price range of \$13 to 15 a barrel [i.e. \$5 to \$3 below the market] appears to be comfortable for the Gulf group," said one highly-placed source in a broad hint that the Gulf groups want the OPEC ceiling expanded from the present 16.08 million barrels a day even if it means losing on price.

A larger ceiling will mean a redistribution of national quotas. But who will have more, and who will have less? Iran, supported by other price hawks, Libya and Algeria, would like lower quotas for the five Gulf states, who together produce around 10 million barrels a day, more than 50 per cent of current OPEC output.

A joint meeting between OPEC and non-OPEC producers in late April failed to result in a non-OPEC agreement to cut output as part of a joint strategy to stabilize prices. According to Sheikh Ali, all non-OPEC producers, with the exception of Mexico, are producing at full capacity while OPEC is using only 60 per cent of its capacity. Hence the greater justification for OPEC increasing its market share.

It is conceivable that, with no accord between OPEC and non-OPEC producers on what should be the share of each, the supply and price situation will remain confused and continue to give credence to fears of a new-price war. The only sane alternative is for the producers to enter a meaningful dialogue now. Will they do it?

Rawhi A. Abeidoh is a staff writer with the Emirates News Agency, WAM, in Abu Dhabi. He has written extensively on energy issues for WAM, Al-Itihad, OPECNA, UPI and other international media.

Regional Briefs

AI criticizes repressive Israeli policy

Amnesty International (AI) has, for the third consecutive time, criticized the Israeli occupation authorities for their use of live ammunition against the unarmed Palestinian demonstrators in the occupied territories. In its monthly periodical, issued in London this week, the AI explained that the number of Palestinian demonstrators killed until last June was 160, other than those who died of suffocation or brutal beating.

Military parade marking army day in Lebanon

President Amin Gemayel said Monday Lebanon has begun moving in a positive course to end its 13-year-old civil war between Muslims and Christians. In what he called his last speech as his six-year term in office drew toward its end, Gemayel also urged the regular army to close ranks against the divisive winds of sectarianism and politics. "You have a major role to play in shaping Lebanon's destiny," Gemayel said, addressing the commanding generals of the nation's 42,000-man army.

Iraqi government postpones elections

Iraqi government announced Monday it has ordered a six-month delay in parliamentary elections that had been planned for the end of this month. "The people and the leadership will be busy with circumstances related to the war situation and the role government institutions should play to achieve victory," the state-run radio announced. The 255-seat, single-chamber parliament was formed in 1980 and elections are held every four years.

New North Yemen cabinet takes oath

President Ali Abdullah Saleh called Monday on his freshly-assigned government to ensure a prominent role for the Red Sea state in all international forums. He said this would crystallize the country's role in serving just causes of humanity and issues of positive neutrality and non-alignment. Saleh, chairing the first session of the 23-member cabinet after the swearing-in ceremony, also urged close co-operation with the neighbouring South Yemen in quest of unity between the two countries.

Qatar, USSR establish relations

The Gulf state of Qatar on Monday announced the establishment of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, less than a month after taking a similar step with China. A joint statement released in Doha and Moscow said the two countries decided to have relations at ambassadorial level to help foster international co-operation and development of world peace.

The statement, distributed here by the Qatar News Agency, said the two countries "wished to strengthen the bonds of friendship and co-operation." They expressed readiness to develop their bilateral ties in accordance with the UN charter on basis of equality, mutual respect and respect for each other's territorial integrity and internal affairs, the statement said.

Iran hangs seven Mujahedeen

Seven anti-government guerrillas were publicly hanged Monday in western Iran, remnants of a force of 4,900 that was "destroyed" last week, Iranian news reports said. The guerrillas of the Mujahedeen Khalq, however, reiterated their claim that they killed or wounded 40,000 government troops during the fighting.

Arab ministers discuss end to war

An Arab League committee aimed at ending the Gulf War met with high-ranking Iraqis on Tuesday as efforts continued at the United Nations to reach a cease-fire in the eight-year-old conflict. The meeting was attended by Arab League Secretary-General, Chedli Klibi and the foreign ministers of five countries: Prince Saud Al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah of Kuwait, Taher Al-Masri of Jordan, Abdul-Hamid sheik of Tunisia, Abdulatif Filali of Morocco and the Foreign Ministry Undersecretary of North Yemen, Ahmed El-Iryani. Information minister Latif Nusayif Jassim represented Iraq, filling in for Foreign Minister Tarek Aziz, who is in New York for discussions on a proposed cease-fire.

Tunisian ruling party reshuffle

President Zine Al-Abidine Ben Ali continued a shake-up of the government and the leadership of the ruling party by naming a political bureau including only two figures strongly linked to ousted head of state Habib Bourguiba. He also halved the size of the bureau from 12 members to six.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 19

Every Week

By
Dr. Nabil El-SharifMore than a
legal bond

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by His Majesty King Hussein last Sunday that legal and administrative ties with the West Bank will be severed, should be understood in the context of Jordan's pan-Arab orientation and its historic commitment of putting the interests of the Arab people, as one nation, before any other consideration.

It is definitely a very sad feeling for all of us, who have always cherished ambitions of unity and solidarity among all the Arab states, to see one of the oldest models of Arab unity crumble before our eyes. It must have been equally difficult for His Majesty the King and for the Jordanian government.

But it should be noted that this step, and similar other ones that have been lately taken, constitute an acceptance by the Jordanian government of both Palestinian and Arab demands to highlight the Palestinian identity and to force all those who wished to circumvent the existence of the Palestinian people, to acknowledge their need for self-determination on their national soil.

Severing legal and administrative ties with the West Bank does not mean that Jordan has "washed its hands clean" of the Palestinian cause. Jordan's commitment to this Arab cause has never emanated from a legal bond that obligated the Kingdom to do so. This commitment has always been strengthened by Jordan's historic role as the birthplace of the very idea of Arab unity. It would be unfair, therefore, to say that Jordan took this step because it cared less about the Palestinian cause; the evidence shows that this painful step has been taken because Jordan cares more about this cause and is ready to take the most saddening measure if it is going to serve this cause in the very least.

The King's emphasis, on the need to preserve the national unity in the Kingdom, also comes at the right moment to foil all misguided and narrow-minded interpretations of this step. Accepting Palestinian and Arab demands to highlight the Palestinian identity, at this juncture of the struggle against Zionism, has nothing to do with the sacred and precious unity of all the people of the Kingdom, irrespective of their national origin.

Red Sea tensions worry strategists

The military buildup in South and North Yemens super-power activities in the Red Sea region, plus the endemic border tensions in the area, call for vigilance by the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

By Miriam Bianco
Special to The Star

LONDON — Tension in the Red Sea region bordering the North and South Yemens is worrying strategists who see the vital waterway as a potential flash-point next in critical importance to the Gulf.

"There is enough going on in the area to take one's mind off the Gulf," said an Arab diplomat who asked not to be identified. He said that the peninsula's largest power, Saudi Arabia, regarded the developments as potentially destabilizing and that contingency plans to deal with the situation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), Oman and Egypt were similarly watching the situation, according to the diplomat and other Western and Arab military specialists.

Over 325 million tons of cargo, or roughly 10 per cent of the world's commercial shipping, pass through the Suez Canal and the 27 km strait of Bab El-Mandeb, which connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean.

Hans-Helmo Kopietz, military economist with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, said "unusually large quantities" of Soviet ground and air military hardware were delivered to South Yemen recently, but he doubted if the buildup represented specific military plans.

More likely, he said, the arsenal was to meet emergencies across the strait in Ethiopia, where a major government offensive against Eritrean rebels is expected in autumn. In any case, the large shipments had "surprised experts" since Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who recently negotiated the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, was unlikely to get involved in a major flareup in Ethiopia or elsewhere.

According to Dr Anthony H. Cordesman, "Serious potential threats from the PDRY" confront Saudi Arabia and Oman directly. In a study of the problem in the 'Armed Forces' magazine, the Washington-based professor indicated that South Yemen's economic collapse and its internal political struggles in the early 1980s posed the initial major threat which Saudi Arabia,

Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates managed to buy off with largesse.

Aid to Aden has been limited in recent years because of the declining oil revenues, and Cordesman wonders "how long the PDRY will stay 'bought'". In recent months the cash crunch has been further aggravated by the repatriation of Yemeni workers from the oil states hit by recession.

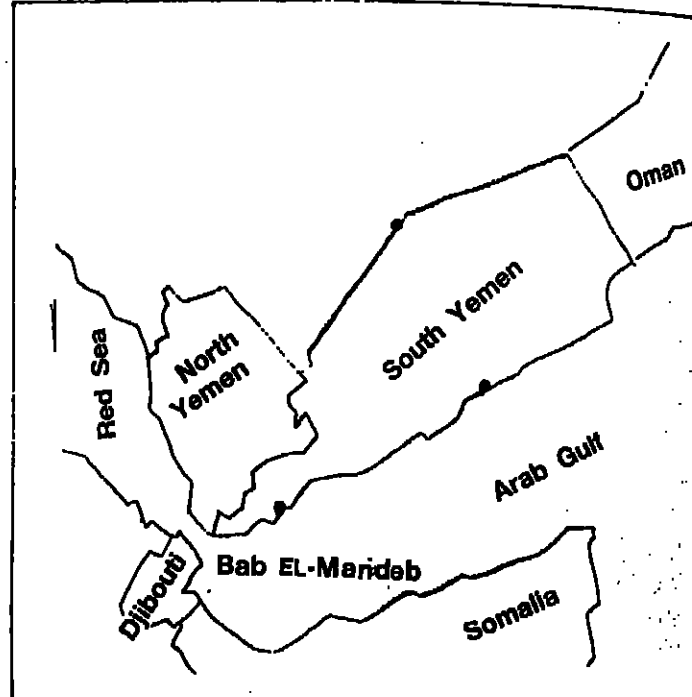
A 12-day civil war in January 1986 killed at least 4,300 people and forced up to 80,000 people sympathetic to the moderate former leader Ali Nasr Mohammed to flee the country. Mohammed was ousted in a bloody fight by his more radical deputy, Brig.-Gen. Ali Antar (who now lives in North Yemen), and a hard-line president, Halder Abu Bakr Al Attas, took over.

In Cordesman's view, President Attas and his equally radical colleagues are not taking as hard a line as they would wish to because of the country's economic difficulties and the awareness that Arab aid is indispensable. But South Yemen's relations with neighbours North Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Oman have worsened since late 1987.

There were border clashes with Oman in October 1987 and increased tension between the two Yemens over the crude oil deposits along the common border, which were exacerbated by the start of exports from some of the North Yemeni wells.

Despite its poor economic performance, says Cordesman, South Yemen remains a formidable military power. With generous military supplies from the Soviet Union, the PDRY's active military manpower has expanded from 20,000 in 1981 when Aden openly carried on a Marxist insurgency in Dhofar, Oman — to more than 27,000 men.

South Yemen's annual defence budget has risen from \$16 million in 1979 to around \$200 million, or \$100 per capita against a GNP per capita of \$530, one of the lowest in the Arab world. The country's total arms imports during 1981-85 totalled \$1.1 billion, all but \$10 million of which were supplied by the Soviet Union.



Although the desertion rate in the PDRY armed forces is high and their overall military proficiency is low, says Cordesman, they still have sufficient officer cadres and ground forces to pose "a threat to Oman, Saudi Arabia or North Yemen." In addition there are at least 1,000 Soviet military advisers, supported by several thousand combat troops and training missions from Cuba, East Germany, and North Korea.

Since the civil war in 1986, the Soviet Union has a fleet command headquarters in Aden and bases on the islands of Perim and Dahlak Khebir in the Red Sea and Socotra east of the Gulf of Aden. The Soviet naval presence includes surface ships, submarines equipped with missiles, plus radar and intelligence units.

As for North Yemen, Cordesman points out that, although Sen'a remains friendly to its Arab neighbours and generally more favourable to the interests of the peninsula, the country's circumstances also present some problems. North Yemen is heavily dependent on Saudi aid but increasingly unwilling to accede to requests from Riyadh.

Disputes over oil deposits have dogged the Saudi-North Yemen relations and culminated in armed clashes in 1983, 1984, 1986 and 1987. "These disputes are typical of the minor conflicts in the region, and do not pose a serious risk of war at the present time," Cordesman points out. "They could, however, lead to more serious prob-

Cricketer's book
charts careerBy Maggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — The initiation into cricket of Imran Khan was a natural event, as his family has a long tradition of involvement in the game. Several relatives were noted players in their days and others are excellent standard players today.

Reminiscing on a career that has brought him international recognition, Imran Khan has written his autobiography, entitled 'All Round View' and published by Chatto and Windus. It charts his cricketing progress from boyhood in Lahore, Pakistan, through school teams, to an English county side, national selection and captaincy of that team, to world class competitor.

Chosen to represent his national team at 18, he left Pakistan for the first time to play in England. The year was 1971, and he reveals how the Pakistani players at the time had an inferiority complex. They had always been thoroughly beaten by England, a team regarded as invincible. Although, true to form, England won again, young Imran Khan gained valuable experience and his talent was recognized by Worcester, an English county side which signed him for their team. He was able to continue with school studies at Worcester Royal Grammar School.

Of his later departure, he explains: "I left Worcester for a quite straightforward and, I feel, perfectly legitimate reason: I just didn't enjoy myself in the town. It was a disrespect to Worcester, but a reflection of my own way of life. I had no close friends: either the players were married and had their own lives, or they were unmarried and spent their evenings in pubs.

"Since I cannot stand pub life, being a teetotaler, I was lonely and bored. When I explained this to the club chairman, he could not understand my reasoning. He began by assuming that some club had offered me an enormous sum of money, after which he suddenly asked me if I was leaving because I couldn't find enough girls in the town. Later on, to my amusement he made the same statement to the press. No wonder I was given a 'playboy' image." It is a label that seems to have stuck.

Khan went on to play for Kerry Packer's World XI. Packer, a controversial Australian entrepreneur, presented cricket on a commercial basis and promoted it with aggressive marketing — a new concept. "This was also the period in which my 'star' status was established," says Khan.

"Packer's organization chose to promote individuals in a way that had never been attempted before. They did their bit and I did mine by performing on the field. Since then the media hype has hardly stopped, for good and for bad. All the publicity over the years had primarily to do with being a successful cricketer: the rest was incidental as far as I was concerned."

Chosen to captain the Pakistan team in 1982, Khan regarded it as a daunting prospect. "It must be understood that there is a great divide in Pakistani cricket between the two major centres, Karachi and Lahore. According to the parochial press, either Pakistani's Karachi-born captain was discriminating against Lahore-based players or vice versa."

"However the team was selected, the two press factions would find something to argue about. The same thing happens in India, where the two main power bases are centered on Bombay and Delhi, and to a lesser extent in England as well, but on a North vs. South basis," he says.

He recognized the enormity of the position of captain and how he would become open to criticism, especially from the fanatical Pakistani cricketing community. However, he successfully captained the team for six years, and comments: "As captain I always tried to treat each player as an individual. I think this is important: too many captains have failed to realize that everyone is different and needs to be treated differently."

"Everyone has his own personality and individuality — it's all wrong to lump all the players together and treat the team like a flock of sheep. There are always some players who need to be encouraged, some who need to be pushed, and some who need to be treated in a particular way depending on their own eccentricities."

Sometimes, political situations intrude into the sporting sphere. An example of this arose after the civil war in Sri Lanka, which was translated into intense patriotism for the home team and hatred of any opposition.

Khan recalls, "I had toured Sri Lanka in 1978 and found it a pleasant, friendly place in which to play cricket. In 1986 I thought I had come to a different country. The hostility was unrelenting and unanimous. Even the waiters in the hotel and the people in the streets were rude to us. It was as though the entire population was united in its determination to beat us at all costs, and be thoroughly unpleasant as well."

Cricketers daring to play for South Africa have long been a source of controversy. "I am not suggesting that anyone can or should stop a player from going to South Africa, but that the player should know that he is exchanging a Test career for financial security. There can be no compromise on this, because coloured nations are going to find it progressively harder to swallow hypocritical arguments about the freedom of the individual. Apartheid is the yardstick by which commitment to human rights is measured, and cricket is not a holy cow that is above fundamental principles," says Khan.

He is extremely scathing of his own country's attitude toward his sport which he says has a history of nepotism, inefficiency, corruption and constant bickering. A cricketer needs immense talent, belief in himself and sheer luck to survive the political maze of Pakistani cricket, he believes, and cites how through the present system teams have been bribed to lose matches, players have been substituted during a match, turned out for three different teams in the same season and other similar unorthodox actions, which he says have reduced first-class cricket in Pakistan to a farce. Consequently, he recommends complete reorganization of the nation's cricket structure.

Love of tennis promoted

By Najwa Kefay

TENNIS in Jordan is shaping into a prominent sport at a relatively high speed.

More tennis tournaments for juniors as well as adults, are conducted every year, both formally and informally. This progress is a result of governmental support of Jordanian sports, but it is also because some coaches have enough personal initiative to motivate a new generation with a "love for tennis."

During the last couple of weeks, the youth committee at the Y.W.C.A. organized a number of tournaments for children under 13, 13-16, and 16 through adults in single and mixed doubles.

About 39 children under 16 participated in the "Y.W.C.A. open tennis championship for juniors" at the Y.W.C.A. courts for seven consecutive days. The elimination process resulted in the following winning scores:

Shukri Halabi beat Hashem Al-Hashemi 6-6, 6-1, 6-4. The third prize went to Amjad Muasher.

Reem Halayoun and Shawbat Sati beat Zeid Hanania and Tarek Saliti 6-4, 6-4.

In the mixed doubles for adults, 16 participants competed. Imad Milhem and his partner Hanior Kavar beat Jawad Zada and his partner. The tournament was sponsored which donated several prizes, including two rackets and eight uniforms.

"Nearly every one of the juniors ended up winning in a way," Coach Imad said, adding: "Our aim behind holding these tournaments is to promote active participation among the young ones and to improve their tennis and sportive spirit."

Hani Abboud receives a prize for first place in the 13 and under division from Coach Imad Milhim

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Al-Husseini resumes consultations

BEIRUT (QNA) — Mr Hussein Al-Husseini, chairman of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, resumed Monday consultations with parliamentarian blocs and political leaderships on the presidential elections scheduled for this summer.

Mr Al-Husseini visited Damascus last week and met with Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad and high-ranking Syrian officials.

Political sources have said that Mr Al-Husseini's talks have touched on the presidential elections, since Syria has a massive political and military influence in Lebanon. Sources said that Mr Al-Husseini



Husseini Al-Husseini is satisfied with his talks with President Al-Assad.

Parliamentary sources said that Mr Al-Husseini's consultations with the deputies tackled the issue of specifying a date for the Chamber of Deputies session to elect the new president.

The Lebanese constitution stipulates that elections must be held between 23 July and 23 September.

Sources said that the consultations are aimed at limiting the number of the quorum to convene the electoral session since the constitution stipulates that the candidate should receive votes of two-thirds of the Chamber of Deputies, i.e. 66 votes in the

first session. Some of the deputies and politicians believe that the number of votes for the presidential candidate in the first session should be reduced on the basis that the actual number of deputies is only 76.

Parliamentary sources said that Mr Al-Husseini's consultations dealt also with the place of convening the electoral session although these sources believe it will be held in the temporary premises of the Chamber of Deputies located in the Ilveery green line separating the two parts of Beirut if the security situation continues to be calm.

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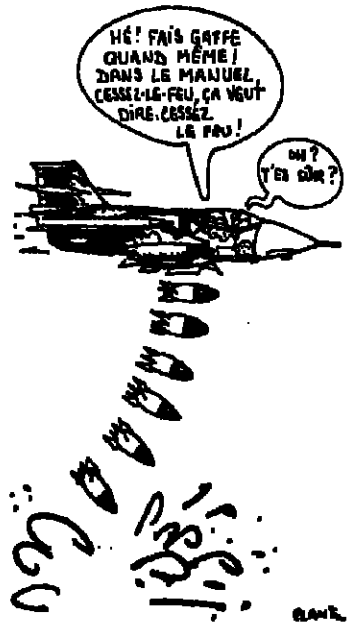
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ORIENT EXPRESS

• **IRAK-IRAN: LA PAIX S'EN-LEVE** - Le Secrétaire général des Nations-Unies, Javier Perez de Cuellar, a manifesté le 1er août "quelque optimisme" sur l'annonce de la fin de la date d'un cessez-le-feu entre l'Irak et l'Iran. M. Perez de Cuellar entamait sa deuxième semaine de pourparlers avec les ministres des Affaires étrangères des deux pays, qui ne se sont toujours pas rencontrés directement. L'Irak, qui accuse l'Iran de chercher à gagner du temps, a lancé plusieurs offensives ces deux dernières semaines. Bagdad exige, pour prendre au sérieux la reconnaissance iranienne de la résolution 598, des pourparlers directs. Mais Téhéran se refuse tant qu'un cessez-le-feu n'est pas intervenu. La résolution 598 prévoit le "retrait des deux parties sur les frontières internationales reconnues et l'échange des prisonniers de guerre." Il y a environ 70.000 prisonniers irakiens en Iran, contre 30.000 iraniens en Irak.



• **ISRAËL-URSS** - Pour la première fois depuis vingt et un ans, une délégation de diplomates israéliens s'est rendue le 28 juillet à Moscou. L'URSS avait rompu ses relations diplomatiques avec Israël en 1967. Moscou veut minimiser la portée de cette visite, qualifiée de "technique". Les Israéliens la déclarent depuis l'arrivée en juillet 1987 à Tel-Aviv de diplomates soviétiques chargés officiellement d'inventorier les biens russes en Terre Sainte. Les diplomates israéliens, qui n'étaient pas attendus par des officiels soviétiques à l'aéroport, ont pour mandat de visiter la section d'intérêt israélienne à l'ambassade des Pays-Bas et une inspection des bâtiments abritant leur représentation jusqu'en 1987.

• **TAWJUH: 60% DE REUSITES** - Plus de 60% de lycéens ont obtenu cette année la tawjih, en Jordanie et en Cisjordanie. En raison du soulèvement, les diplômés des lycées de Cisjordanie n'ont pu effectuer la session de juin. Leurs résultats ont donc été calculés sur la seule première semestre.

PLUS D'UN MILLION D'EXPATRIÉS JORDANIENS

Loin des yeux, près du coeur



Vacances en Jordanie: les hauts salaires à l'étranger n'effacent pas la nostalgie du pays

La quatrième conférence des expatriés, tenue mi-juillet à Amman, a réuni 800 représentants de plus d'un million de Jordaniens et de Palestiniens qui vivent à l'étranger, réparties dans quel 52 pays du monde. Ces fugueurs choyés représentent une poule aux oeufs d'or pour la Jordanie, dont l'économie tire largement profit des revenus des expatriés (1/3 du revenu national). Loin des débats de la conférence, nous avons recueilli les témoignages de trois d'entre eux.

• Il y a douze ans, Ziad Ismail Jabal était employé dans une usine près d'Amman. Ce Jordaniens de 42 ans a décidé un beau jour de 1976 de démissionner pour partir au Koweït. Pourquoi? "Je voulais améliorer ma situation matérielle. Des amis m'ont encouragé à partir; à l'époque, on était encore en plein "boom" pétrolier. On entendait beaucoup d'histoires sur les fabuleuses sommes d'argent que l'on pouvait gagner dans les pays du Golfe. En plus, j'avais déjà 30 ans et je ne pouvais toujours pas me marier, faute d'argent. Arrivé là-bas, je n'ai passé que deux mois à chercher du travail. J'ai finalement ouvert un magasin de réparation de téléviseurs. A ma grande surprise, ça a tout de suite marché: je gagnais deux fois plus que mon salaire en Jordanie. Dès que je suis retourné au pays, je me suis marié avec une cousine. Nous avons maintenant deux garçons et deux filles, qui vivent avec nous au Koweït. Et depuis cinq ans, j'envoie de l'argent à mes parents qui vivent en Cisjordanie, car le terrain, qu'ils cultivent ne leur rapporte pas assez pour vivre."

Content de vivre au Koweït? "Oui et non. D'un côté, je gagne bien ma vie mais de l'autre, je ne m'y sens pas chez moi. Avec les Koweïtiens, il est difficile d'avoir des relations au-delà du travail. Ils sont très fermés aux étrangers, en général. Alors on se fréquente plutôt entre Jordaniens et Palestiniens." M. Ziad compte-là dans un avenir proche revenir s'installer définitivement en Jordanie? "Je le souhaite de tout coeur, surtout pour pouvoir élever mes enfants dans leur pays. Mais vu les conditions économiques actuelles en Jordanie, je pense rester encore au Koweït quelques années..."

Munich Eldorado

• Jamal Salti Ahmed, 46 ans, ingénieur, travaille depuis vingt ans dans une société munichoise. Originaire d'Amman, il a quitté la Jordanie après s'être bécoté par la fédération allemande en Allemagne fédérale. Il dit avoir beaucoup souffert quand il était étudiant, étant obligé de travailler en même temps pour financer ses cours. Ayant décroché son diplôme, il est rentré en Jordanie pour travailler, en 1968. Il a alors écrit pendant six mois sans trouver un poste qui lui convenait: le pays subissait alors les dures conséquences économiques de la guerre. De juin 1967 contre Israël et de l'occupation de la Cisjordanie.

Jamal a alors décidé de retourner en Allemagne. Il est aujourd'hui marié avec une Allemande, et père de trois enfants, dont l'aîné a 13 ans.

— Avez-vous entre-temps acquis la nationalité allemande?

— Non, mais je pense le faire grâce à la loi jordanienne autorisant une double nationalité, si les autorités allemandes sont d'accord. Sinon, je préfère garder ma nationalité jordanienne. En effet, je ne me sens pas Allemand; j'ai toujours la nostalgie de mon pays. Ma femme s'est mise à apprendre l'arabe, et mes enfants aussi. J'ai des amis allemands, jordaniens et arabes. Bien que la société allemande soit très différente de la nôtre, j'admire beaucoup les Allemands, surtout leur attachement à la discipline.

Tous les deux ou trois ans, M. Jamal revient en Jordanie passer l'été, avec sa famille. Il mesure les changements rapides intervenus dans son pays: "On a fait des progrès; on a surtout beaucoup construit. Mais, je constate que l'évolution sociale et des esprits a été très lente."

Exemple frappant, le nombre d'accidents tragiques dans les fêtes de mariage, à cause des coups de revolver qu'on tire en l'air au cours de la cérémonie... Les jeunes ont de moins en moins de possibilités d'étudier et de travailler. Il me semble que le "boom" économique nous a fait plus de tort que de bien, ne profitant qu'à une petite minorité très vite enrichie.

Châteaux en Espagne

• Comme d'autres bâtiraient des châteaux en Espagne, beaucoup de Jordaniens ouvrent des supermarchés aux Etats-Unis. C'est le cas de Mohammad Mansour Abdallah, 54 ans, qui a élu domicile à San Francisco, en Californie. Il y a émigré en 1958, à l'âge de 24 ans. Bachelier, il voulait poursuivre des études supérieures - mais n'en avait pas les moyens. Il a alors travaillé quelques années dans une banque à Amman. Mais tout de suite, il a pris conscience de l'absence de perspectives que lui offrait cet emploi pour améliorer ses revenus. L'envie d'étudier a repris le dessus. Il est

donc parti aux Etats-Unis faire des études de géologie, puis a enseigné pendant une dizaine d'années dans un collège de Californie. Puis un cousin lui a proposé de monter une affaire avec lui: au pays de l'Onclé Sam, le secteur privé rapporte plus. Tous deux ont alors ouvert un supermarché, où travaille M. Abdallah depuis 14 ans. Il s'est marié avec une Jordanienne: "Juste à un nouvel ordre, je préfère toujours la cuisine jordanienne." Mais le magasin offre un grand choix d'ingrédients de cuisine arabe: blé écrasé, semoule, halawa, safran, etc.

Nos trois expatriés ont une trame pour estimer aux que le congrès annuel d'Amman constitue un trait-d'union indispensable entre les émigrés et leur patrie. Mais, disent-ils, il ne faut pas focaliser sur l'aspect économique. "Les Jordaniens à l'étranger rencontrent beaucoup de problèmes d'intégration, mais aussi de droits sociaux et professionnels. On a souvent l'impression d'être à la merci des autorités locales," estiment-ils.

SULEIMAN SWEISS

Combien sont-ils?

L'émigration, soupape de la crise, est une habitude ancienne chez les Jordaniens: dans les années 30 déjà, beaucoup ont pris le chemin des deux Amériques, seule issue face à la pauvreté et au manque d'emplois dans leur pays.

Les années 60 marquent la "découverte" de l'Arabie saoudite, du Koweït et des autres pays du Golfe en plein essor. Ces pays avaient en particulier un fort besoin d'enseignants qualifiés, de cadres, d'ingénieurs et de médecins. La confiance de ces pays envers le Royaume hachémite favorise l'émigration de Jordaniens, dont certains se sont vu confier jusqu'à des postes d'encadrement militaire. Au-

jourd'hui, on trouve toujours une majorité d'expatriés dans le Golfe, avec une proportion beaucoup plus forte qu'autrefois de travailleurs sans qualification.

Combien sont-ils? Les chiffres de la conférence faisaient état d'un million d'expatriés. Azmi El-Mohataheb, responsable des expatriés au ministère du travail, en donne 1.500.000 pour 1987. Tout dépend de savoir si on compte les Palestiniens de Gaza, les femmes et les enfants des travailleurs... Reportons-nous donc aux chiffres du département des statistiques: pour 1986, le nombre de travailleurs ayant un passeport jordanien (sans compter leurs familles) travaillant à l'é-

tranger était de 328.000, dont 278.000 dans les pays arabes. En voici la répartition:

Arabie saoudite	180.000
Koweït	81.000
Etats-Unis	24.250
Emirate	10.500
RFA	10.000
Qatar	8.000
Oman	6.000
Canada	5.000
Libye	3.000
Bahrein	3.000
Royaume-Uni	3.000
Australie	3.000
France	1.000
Espagne	1.000
Venezuela	500
Autres pays	4.250

(Source: bulletin annuel des statistiques no. 37 pour l'année 1986, p. 222 et 223)

APRES L'INCIDENT DE L'OUVERTURE

Jérash: mise au point

La bousculade et la brutalité des forces de sécurité signalées par les spectateurs qui se pressaient à l'entrée du festival de Jérash pour la soirée d'ouverture, le 13 juillet, n'avaient jusqu'ici donné lieu à aucune mise au point officielle. Leila Sharaf, présidente du comité exécutif de Jérash, a regretté l'incident: "Nous ne sommes pas fiers de ce qui s'est passé", nous a-t-elle déclaré, précisant toutefois que la sécurité à l'extérieur in- que la sécurité à l'extérieur in-

N'y a-t-il pas eu de la part des gardes des gestes excessifs (des spectateurs affirmant avoir été repoussés brutalement, voire insultés)?

Une enquête militaire est en cours, afin de le déterminer. Si quel que soit le fait qu'il y ait eu une violation du règlement militaire, il sera soumis aux sanctions en vigueur dans l'armée.

Quand rendrez-vous publiques les conclusions de cette enquête?

Les résultats d'une investigation militaire n'ont pas à être communiqués au public. Ils resteront donc confidentiels.

On a suggéré que les gardes n'étaient peut-être pas suffisamment entraînés à l'encadrement d'une foule...

Les gardes royaux connaissent leur travail. Ils sont experts en matière de sécurité dans les déplacements de dignitaires et de la famille royale. L'enquête dira s'ils ont commis des erreurs, mais il est sûr qu'il y a eu des mauvaises conduites dans la foule.

Pourquoi n'a-t-on pas simplement expliqué aux gens ce qui se passait?

C'est ce que déterminera l'investigation. Mais tout le monde savait que le Roi était à l'intérieur. Je trouve que la presse a fait trop de bruit autour de cet incident insignifiant, sans doute parce qu'il y avait des étrangers dans la foule. On oublie qu'en huit ans de festivals, il n'y a jamais eu le moindre problème avec la sécurité. Si y a eu une fausse note cette année, il faut la considérer avec indulgence. Pour l'an prochain, il est prévu de ne pas programmer de spectacle le soir de l'ouverture. On évitera ainsi que ce regrettable incident se reproduise.



Le général Zeid Ben Shaker

Propos recueillis par FRANÇOIS DUCROUX

• **BALLETS DE MONTE-CARLO** - "Emballé" par le site de Jérash, Jean-Yves Esquerre directeur artistique des Ballets de Monte-Carlo, a estimé que "Jérash valait bien Balanchine". Lui et ses 60 danseurs se sont dit touchés par la tenue et le respect d'un public arabe peu familier des entrechats. Point noir selon M. Esquerre: l'organisation. "Un festival qui se veut international doit donner les moyens", a-t-il dit, soulignant que la troupe avait dû répéter à 03h00 du matin. Réponse de Leila Sharaf: "Leur spectacle était merveilleux. Mais ils ont demandé trop d'arrangements (ex. agrandissement de la scène) au dernier moment? Les deux soirs, gradins bien remplis."

FRANCE EN BREF

• **TOUR DE FRANCE-VIVA ESPANA** - L'Espagnol Pedro Delgado a remporté le 24 juillet le Tour de France cycliste, Jeanie Longo gagnant le Tour féminin. Delgado s'était classé second l'an dernier devant l'Irlandais Stephen Roche, absent cette année. Cette victoire est néanmoins ternie par une affaire de dopage: après avoir été déclaré positif lors d'un contrôle, il avait été blanchi dans des circonstances équivoques. On avait en effet décelé dans son organisme la présence d'un "produit masquant", ne figurant pas encore sur la liste des substances interdites.

• **YVES MONTAND: PAPET PAPA BIENTOT** - L'acteur Yves Montand, 67 ans, a confirmé les rumeurs selon lesquelles sa compagne, Carole Amiel, 28 ans, attendait un enfant pour l'hiver prochain. "Je n'envisageais pas d'élever un enfant à mon âge, a-t-il confessé. Car, j'ai fait un choix qui n'est pas le mien, mais je regrette que ça se décide". Marié pendant 40 ans à Simone Signoret, Montand avait souffert de ne pouvoir avoir un enfant d'elle.

ECOUTEZ VOIR

• **CINEMA: La fantôme de la liberté** de Luis Buñuel, avec Jean-Claude Brialy (1983): les fantasmes d'un vicieux ministre inodieux qui refuse la logique des choses.

• **TV: "L'été 8 à 20h00"** (en français, hebdomadaire en arabe).

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AMMAN PREND SES DISTANCES AVEC LA CISJORDANIE

Le tournant historique



En Cisjordanie, les proches de l'OLP ont accueilli favorablement la démarche du Roi Hussein

Le Roi Hussein a annoncé dimanche 31 juillet la rupture des liens légaux entre Jordanie et Cisjordanie. Cette décision fait suite à l'annonce faite suite à l'annulation du plan de développement dans les territoires occupés (1,4 milliards de dollars) et à la dissolution de la chambre des députés jordanienne. Selon le Roi, ces mesures ne constituent pas un abandon de la cause palestinienne mais au contraire le "respect de la population jordanienne, seul représentant légitime du peuple palestinien, de se séparer de nous pour former un Etat palestinien, indépendant". Actuellement, les Palestiniens de Cisjordanie sont porteurs de passeports jordanien et près de 20.000 employés publics y sont payés par Amman.

L'annonce dimanche par le Roi Hussein de la "rupture des liens administratifs et légaux" entre la Jordanie et la Cisjordanie, constitue un tournant historique dans les relations entre deux peuples longtemps unis, les Palestiniens et les Jordaniens, estime-t-on dans les milieux politiques jordaniens. Inter-venue après la dissolution, samedi, de la Chambre des députés (60 membres) formée à moitié de représentants de la Cisjordanie, et l'annulation, deux jours plus tôt, du plan jordanien de développement des territoires occupés, cette décision sera suivie par d'autres mesures plus concrètes, qui rendront encore plus nette la "rupture administrative et légale", ajoute-t-on dans ces milieux.

Cette rupture aura des conséquences sur le statut des ressortissants jordaniens d'origine

palestinienne résidant en Jordanie, ainsi que sur la situation juridique en Cisjordanie. Depuis 1950 jusqu'à son occupation en 1967 par Israël, cette région était sous souveraineté jordanienne et ses habitants sont porteurs de documents officiels jordanien. Ainsi, en Jordanie, la "double nationalité" ne sera plus de mise, et tout Jordanien, quelle que soit son origine, devra se considérer comme citoyen à part entière dans ses droits et obligations envers sa patrie. Un tiers de la population jordanienne est d'origine palestinienne, selon Amman.

Vide juridique

La rupture des liens légaux et administratifs avec la Cisjordanie laisse en outre un vide juridique dans ces territoires, qui sont régis jusqu'à ce jour par la loi jordanienne. Aussi, les Palestiniens de Cisjordanie, porteurs de passeports jordanien, pourraient voir dans l'avenir leurs documents officiels jordanien non-renouvelés, estimant-ils de même source.

Par ailleurs, de source politique jordanienne, on indique que Amman pourrait adopter prochainement une nouvelle loi électorale qui, conformément à la décision du Roi Hussein, n'englobera plus de circonscriptions de Cisjordanie.

La rupture aura des conséquences sur le statut des ressortissants jordaniens d'origine

Les quatre cartes du Roi

Selon la constitution jordanienne de 1951, le Roi Hussein a désormais quatre possibilités pour donner suite à la dissolution de la Chambre basse du Parlement:

- S'il n'intervient pas dans les quatre mois à venir, la dissolution est annulée de facto. La Chambre "ressuscite" dans sa composition initiale et le Roi peut la reconvoquer.
- Dans les quatre mois à venir, trois possibilités s'offrent au Roi:

- 1) Par décret, il peut modifier la loi électorale (corps électoral restreint à la rive est du jourdain, suppression des représentants de la Cisjordanie) et provoquer des élections (C'est formellement le cabinet qui propose cette mesure à l'approbation du Roi).
- 2) Il peut désigner, comme il l'avait fait en 1978, un Conseil "ressuscité" dans sa composition initiale et le Roi peut la reconvoquer.
- 3) Il peut souverainement faire état de "circonstances d'urgence" et reporter sine die les élections.

adoption permettra l'organisation d'élections et l'instauration d'une vie parlementaire jordanienne "indépendante".

Un responsable jordanien a commenté la portée de cette rupture: "Désormais, le monde devra traiter avec la Jordanie, en tant qu'Etat arabe souverain et indépendant, et non plus comme par le passé, la regarder uniquement sous l'angle de la question palestinienne, même si elle demeure un défenseur de la cause du peuple palestinien".

Réactions

• Les personnalités palestiniennes des territoires occupés proches de l'OLP ont accueilli favorablement la décision du Roi Hussein. Le rédacteur en chef du quotidien Al-Fajr (pro-OLP), Hanna Signora, a ainsi déclaré que la position du Roi "était positive, mais il faut attendre de voir quelle en sera l'application". "J'espère, a-t-il ajouté, que l'OLP sera associée à l'application de cette position".

• L'annonce de la rupture a provoqué une profonde surprise en Israël, où, jusqu'à la dernière minute, les dirigeants pensaient que le Roi Hussein n'irait pas jusqu'à rompre avec la rive ouest de son royaume. Le Likoud (droite nationaliste) a accueilli avec satisfaction cette décision. "Jusqu'à présent, le Roi Hussein voulait un retrait total (des territoires occupés), il a renoncé à atteindre cet objectif et il n'y a pas lieu de s'en plaindre", a ainsi souligné le premier ministre Yitzhak Shamir.

Du côté des travaillistes, le ton est beaucoup plus prudent. M. Shimon Peres, ministre des Affaires étrangères, dirigeant du parti, s'est montré sceptique sur la volonté du Roi Hussein de rompre véritablement avec les territoires occupés.

• Le souverain hachémite "prend acte du fait que les Palestiniens habitant la rive occidentale et Gaza se sont affirmés, qu'ils veulent parler pour eux-mêmes", a déclaré le secrétaire d'Etat américain George Shultz, il a cependant estimé que cette nouvelle attitude jordanienne n'obligeait par pour autant Israël à accepter de discuter directement avec l'OLP, et que la politique américaine de ne pas avoir de contacts directs avec l'organisation palestinienne demeure inébranlable.

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"Eeeny-eeeny waaah! Eeeny-eeeny waaah
Eeeny-eeeny waaah."

26 THE JERUSALEM STAR

What dogs dream about.

"Hey! Look at Red Bear! . . . Wait!!!! THAT
not real!"

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Children's contributions

Spot the differences

There are 8 differences between these two pictures. Find them?

What is the shape you will get after filling the areas with dots?